

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Vol IV No 151

4 August 1983

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FOREIGN MINISTER ABE ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

OW031219 Tokyo KYODO in English 1209 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest Aug 3 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe arrived here Wednesday afternoon on the first leg of a 13-day, five-nation tour of Eastern Europe and the Middle East. Abe is scheduled to conduct talks with his Romanian counterpart Stefan Andrei later in the day. After a three-day stay in Romania, the foreign minister will head for Bulgaria, Iran, Turkey and Iraq before returning to Tokyo on August 14.

Holds Talks With Andrei

OW040102 Tokyo KYODO In English 0049 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest Aug 3 KYODO -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei Wednesday expressed opposition, though indirectly, to the redeployment of Soviet intermediate-range SS-20 nuclear missiles from Europe to Asia. He disclosed the implicit opposition when he met with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe here Wednesday afternoon.

Abe arrived here earlier in the day on the first leg of a 13-day five-nation tour of East Europe and the Middle East.

While mentioning the Soviet position in the intermediate nuclear forces (INF) negotiations that both British and French nuclear arms should be taken into account in the East-West military balance, Andrei said that the removal of nuclear weapons from Europe does not mean their redeployment to other areas.

Foreign Minister Abe stressed Japan's basic position favoring nuclear disarmament from a global point of view.

The Romanian foreign minister said that the United States should not deploy medium-range Pershing II missiles in West Germany and Washington should ask the Soviet Union to reciprocate with reduction of SS-20 missiles.

In reply, Abe said that the Soviet Union should positively respond to the political declaration issued by the Williamsburg summit of Western advanced nations.

Regarding Japan-Romania relations, Andrei expressed dissatisfaction with the standstill in trade. He asked for the resumption of export insurance, the correction of the bilateral trade imbalance, the reopening of the governmental mixed committee and the expansion of trade and economic relations through more joint ventures and other ways.

Abe agreed on closer economic relations in principle. But he showed reluctance to the resumption of export insurance, saying that it would be difficult now while Romania has to postpone its repayment for debts abroad.

The two ministers agreed on the need for political dialogue between the two countries by promoting mutual visits of Japanese and Romanian political leaders. Abe will meet with President Nicolae Ceausescu Thursday evening (Thursday midnight Japan time).

DANISH PRIME MINISTER MEETS BUSINESS LEADERS

OW040111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0100 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Osaka Aug 4 KYODO -- Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter has called on Japan to expand imports of Danish products to help rectify a bilateral trade imbalance, now in Japan's favor.

Meeting business leaders in this western Japan city Wednesday, Schluter said the trade imbalance should be corrected through stepped-up Japanese imports rather than through controls on Japanese exports.

He arrived here Sunday for a week-long visit to Japan.

In reply, the business leaders noted that the continuing Japanese ban on imports of Danish pork for quarantine reasons was the major factor behind the bilateral trade imbalance. The Japanese Government placed the ban in March last year following the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease among Danish hogs.

Akira Harada, chairman of the Kansai Committee for Economic Development (Kansai keizaidoyukai), proposed a Japanese-Danish joint study on foot-and-mouth disease.

JSP'S ISHIBASHI PLANS PRC VISIT IN SEPTEMBER

OW031255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 3 KYODO -- Masashi Ishibashi, leader-designate of the No 1 opposition Socialist Party, plans to visit China in September, party sources said Wednesday.

If the plan is realized, Ishibashi will go to China after September 7, when he will be officially elected as chairman at a party convention, the sources said.

Earlier this week, Ishibashi was confirmed as the next Socialist Party leader, succeeding Ichio Asukata, because no other contender for leadership emerged in an election. The outgoing leader Asukata was originally scheduled to go to Beijing in September to promote friendship between his party and the Chinese Communist Party. However, the plan was canceled after Asukata tendered his resignation following a setback in the June 26 upper house election.

TANABE ACCEPTS NOMINATION AS JSP SECRETARY GENERAL

OW040439 Tokyo KYODO in English 0420 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 4 KYODO -- Makoto Tanabe, acting secretary general of the No 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party, Thursday accepted a recommendation for him to be full secretary general to help Chairman-Designate Masashi Ishibashi.

Outgoing Chairman Ichio Asukata proposed the recommendation to a party Central Executive Committee meeting and it was approved.

The nomination of Ishibashi and Tanabe will be formalized at a party convention scheduled for September 7.

During the day's meeting, Tanabe showed a careful response to the recommendation, saying the personnel change should be decided at a party convention.

This was because there is a criticism in the party of the party leadership, including Tanabe, for the poor showing in the June upper house election.

Tanabe told the meeting all the leadership members felt the responsibility for the election result. The leadership will make a full review of the result this month and try to prevent confusion over the personnel change through democratic processes, Tanabe said.

The meeting also approved a China visit by new Chairman Ishibashi in mid-September.

MIKI TO BE PRESIDENT OF DIET DISARMAMENT GROUP

OW031125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 3 KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Takeo Miki said Wednesday he wishes to meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan this autumn to appeal for disarmament efforts. Miki, 76, who was prime minister between December 1974 and December 1976, told newsmen he hopes to convey the appeal as leader of a Japanese parliamentarians group for disarmament. Reagan is scheduled to come to Tokyo in early November as part of an Asian tour which will also take him to South Korea, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines.

Miki said he accepted earlier in the day an offer to take over presidency of the Dietmen's League for International Disarmament, which was established in May 1981 and now has a membership of more than 200 in the both houses of the Diet. The ex-premier succeeded Buichi Gishi, former state minister and Environment Agency chief, who lost a seat in the June 26 upper house elections. Miki said he also wishes to meet Soviet Communist Party leader Yuriy Andropov or any other figure interested in disarmament.

TOKYO FORUM DEMANDS TOTAL BAN ON NUCLEAR ARMS

OW031211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 3 KYODO -- The 1983 World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs Wednesday wound up a three-day international forum here after adopting a declaration strongly demanding a total ban on nuclear weapons.

The declaration began with a great sense of danger reading: "Never in its history has the human race come so precariously close to the brink of annihilation as it has today."

The closing ceremony was held at the Ikenohata Bunka Center in Ueno, in the afternoon, with about 500 delegates including some 160 foreign delegates attending.

Ms Betsy Taylor, an American anti-nuclear activist, appealed for global cooperation in the rescue of the earth from destruction, by getting over difference of thoughts.

While attending the conference, she said she could realize the agony in which people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki had died in the atomic bombings and how others are still suffering from them.

The forum was joined by the greatest number of foreign delegates, including those from all five nuclear powers -- the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France -- since a unified anti-nuclear world meet was held in 1977.

The conference will move to Hiroshima Saturday and then to Nagasaki for a big rally next Monday and Tuesday.

The Tokyo declaration was a product of hour-long heated debates by a 50-member draft committee, joined by both Japanese and foreign delegates.

It said, in part: "The two major nuclear powers, the U.S. and the USSR, together with other nuclear weapons states, Britain, France and China, have stockpiled over 50,000 nuclear weapons, and many other nations are rapidly improving or acquiring nuclear technology."

"The world's annual military spending, estimated to surpass \$700 billion, is roughly equivalent to the total amount of cumulative foreign debts incurred by the developing nations.

"Ever since the first nuclear attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki 38 years ago, the arms race between the major powers has relentlessly multiplied the nuclear threat at a pace of one new Hiroshima-type bomb every 20 minutes.

"We express our deep concern over the deteriorating situation in the Middle East, particularly the dangerous local conflicts such as the continuing war between Iran and Iraq, the unresolved Palestinian question, the Lebanese situation and the Cyprus issue, all of which add to growing global instability.

"We support the struggles against Zionism and apartheid, the struggle for the peaceful unification of Korea and the struggle for the right of self-determination of the North American and other indigenous peoples."

The declaration said: "We support and express solidarity with the anti-nuclear and disarmament movements of the Japanese people which oppose port calls by U.S. vessels equipped with nuclear weapons ...

"The damage inflicted upon Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the first nuclear bombing attack in history, together with the consequences of the development and testing of nuclear weapons visited upon the indigenous peoples of the Pacific islands and the military personnel involved, must be investigated in detail and made known to the political and military leaders as well as the general citizenry of every country.

"To this end, we need to establish appropriate organizations expeditiously in Japan and elsewhere through broad popular cooperation.

"We unequivocally demand that political and military leaders in all countries ... choose the path toward the prevention, not preparation, of nuclear war.

"We recognize the link between the nuclear fuel cycle, -- from uranium mining to nuclear waste disposal -- and nuclear proliferation, and oppose the military use of nuclear energy.

"We sternly warn against hazards inherent in the nuclear fuel cycle, and express our profound solidarity with the indigenous peoples of North America, Australia, Namibia and South Africa who have been deprived of their lands and exposed to the danger of radioactive contamination."

The 10-point demand written in the declaration included a demand for disbanding military blocs in the world and opposition to the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia.

It also called for a ban on research, development and deployment of all nuclear weapons and expressed a strong desire for a world free from colonialism, racial discrimination, poverty and sex discrimination.

It demanded that non-nuclear zones be established in many areas of the world and that military bases be removed from foreign countries.

After the adoption of the declaration, amidst loud applause, British activist, Ms Rebecca Johnson, ran up to the rostrum and began to sing an anti-war song. The whole audience stood up and joined her in the chorus.

EXPULSION OF UN OFFICIAL FROM U.S. DENOUNCED

SK031632 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1602 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- The United States forced a secretary of the permanent observer office of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the United Nations to leave the United States on July 28, 1983, on the charge of involvement in a faked-up "case." In this connection the U.S. State Department and local court are now raising a row reversing black and white, as if they took the measure of expulsion because our secretary had really committed a "crime." But this is a sheer lie which is totally unfounded.

As already reported, on September 5, 1982, when officials of the DPRK observer office at the U.N. were taking a rest on the suburbs of New York, the local police authorities of the United States fell upon them by surprise and attempted to arrest a secretary of the office on the suspicion of "disgraceful conduct" against a woman. At that time, our secretary protested against the rude act of the police and made clear that he had nothing to do with the "case." Failing to produce any evidence, the police brought to the scene the so-called "victim" and "witnesses" and attempted to make him admit his "crime." But the "victim" and the "witnesses" either could not prove that our secretary was the "criminal" and, accordingly, admitted on the spot that he had nothing to do with them.

Such being the fact, the police withdrew after apologizing to our officials for its mistake in the presence of the "victim" and the "witnesses." But, on September 22, more than two weeks after that, the local police authorities came to arrest our secretary with a "warrant," saying that the "victim" recognized him as the "criminal." The ground brought forward by the local police authorities to justify the "warrant" for the arrest of our secretary was that the "victim" could not recognize the "assaulter" on the spot for "psychological reasons" and "fear," but she "easily confirmed" him by his photograph later.

Those who have normal thinking power may immediately see that this "assertion" on the part of the U.S. side is a far-fetched fabrication.

It is nonsensical that a person who was under the protection of the armed police of her country could not fully express her will before an unarmed foreign diplomat, seized with "fear." Furthermore, the claim that those presented as the "victim" and "witnesses" could "easily confirm" more than fortnight after through a photograph a man whom they had not been able to recognize on the scene of the "case" is a laughing stock and it itself fully proves that it is a naked lie.

That the assertion of the U.S. side is a sheer fabrication was proved more clearly by the fact that the U.S. side failed to produce any evidence of the "case" at all at talks held between the DPRK office and the U.S. office at the United Nations with the arbitration of the U.N. secretary-general, though our side repeatedly demanded it. Therefore, this fully shows that the case is part of the open hostile policy toward the DPRK and that it is a "case" cooked up by the U.S. side deliberately out of the political purpose of totally paralysing the function of the permanent observer office of our country at the United Nations and blocking its activities.

That the "case" is a product of sinister political intrigues has found graphic manifestation in the fact that after fabricating it, the U.S. side posted many detectives constantly outside our office and placed it under a strict watch, and openly obstructed the activities of the members of the office, shadowing them, and, furthermore, threatened that it would expel them and close the office and refused to issue reentry visas to members of the office and visas to newly appointed members.

Our secretary could not obediently leave himself a victim to the political intrigues of the United States and, accordingly, he determinedly rejected the attempt of the U.S. police to arrest him and stayed in the building of the office.

The U.S. side is not permitted to arrest or refer to trial foreign diplomats in the United Nations in view of the internationally recognized diplomatic privileges and special favor.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. side persistently attempted to arrest our secretary with the preposterous claim that diplomatic privileges and special favor are not applied to a permanent observer office in the United Nations and, when it failed in this, it asked our secretary to appear in the court and at least meet with the judge once. As he had committed no "crime," our secretary decisively refuted to respond to this request either.

Then the U.S. side was outrageous enough to send an "ultimatum" to our office, declaring that if our secretary failed to appear in the court, it would expel another secretary of our office and went the length of threatening that it would close our office itself.

Under such circumstances, our secretary had no choice but to meet with the judge to ensure the security of our office members and the normal function of the office.

As justly declared by our secretary upon leaving the United States, his meeting with the judge never meant that he admitted the charge imposed upon him or gave up his diplomatic privileges and special favor. Our secretary committed no "crime," and so there is no ground whatsoever for expelling him from the United States, the seat of the United Nations.

That the U.S. side forced the secretary of our permanent observer office to leave the United States is an open infringement upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a crude violation of the U.N. Charter, the agreement of the U.N. headquarters, and the international conventions on diplomatic privileges and special favor.

Such arbitrariness of the United States, the country where the United Nations is located, must be checked. To guarantee normal activities of the diplomats to the United Nations and their personal safety is a bounden duty of the United States under international law. The U.S. authorities should guarantee the security and normal activities of all the offices in the United Nations and their members in conformity with the norms of international law on diplomatic relations and the publicly recognized principles of international law on protecting diplomats, and should never commit such an act as abusing the dignity and personality of diplomats.

DEPLOYMENT OF 155-MM HOWITZERS IN SOUTH DENOUNCED

SK031119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- The deputy commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea disclosed recently that latest-type 155-mm traction howitzers capable of launching neutron shells and anti-tank helicopters had been deployed in South Korea and 180 pieces of sophisticated military equipment including new-type helicopters would be additionally supplied there in a few years to come.

Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says that this furnishes another proof of the fact that the U.S. imperialists are frantically stepping up preparations for a war, especially for a nuclear war, against the northern half of the republic. The author of the commentary says:

The introduction of the 155-mm traction howitzers and other sophisticated combat and technical equipment by the U.S. imperialists shows that their moves for a nuclear war have reached an extremely reckless stage.

They are trying to justify their arms buildup and war exercises by false propaganda about the "threat of southward invasion" and "surprise attack" from someone. With the approach of the 70th inter-parliamentary conference scheduled in Seoul, they are making a big noise about the non-existent "threat of southward invasion" in an attempt to mislead world public opinion while introducing all sorts of destruction weapons. The more vociferous they become in their talk about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion," the clearer they reveal their heinous color as crafty aggressors and warmaniacs.

The U.S. imperialists should look straight at the reality and stop running riot, immediately discontinue all their madcap war preparations against our people and withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along all their nuclear and other destruction weapons.

VRPR SCORES CHON REMARKS ON COMBAT CAPABILITIES

SK031324 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour I will talk about the outrageous language which exposed the unabashed plot of a war of northward invasion -- the intemperate language uttered by Chon Tu-hwan while touring the National Police Headquarters, the Central Anti-Disaster Headquarters, and the Army Headquarters.

On 1 August, while touring the National Police Headquarters, the Central Anti-Disaster Headquarters, and the Army Headquarters, Chon Tu-hwan again reeked of gunpowder. In particular, when he met with military bosses at the Army Headquarters, he called on them to step up practical combat capabilities and concentrate on strengthening nighttime combat capabilities, while babbling about the North's nonexistent provocations against the South and about how the first 3 days following the outbreak of war would be most crucial in determining victory or defeat.

This clearly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan group's maneuvers to prepare for a war of northward invasion has become more naked and have entered a more reckless stage.

It is as outrageous as a thief shouting "Stop thief," that the Chon Tu-hwan group should babble about the North's provocations or threat of southward invasion after having staged a war exercise targeted against the North called "Pilsung Mudung" exercise in the areas around South Cholla Province from 25 to 30 July.

As has been exposed before the world in detail, the North's provocations or infiltrations about which the Chon Tu-hwan group babbles like Buddhist monks chant prayers are nothing but a variation on the theme of southward invasion -- and that threat of southward invasion that the group has been crying out is a preposterous fabrication designed to deceive public opinion.

Not a few times has the North made it clear that it had no intention of invading the South. It is also a widely known fact that it is the North's consistent stand that the question of national reunification should be settled by peaceful means. The North's proposal to achieve national reunification by founding a confederal state with the two systems left intact in the North and South once again proves this stand.

No matter how fervently the Chon Tu-hwan group may drum the nonexistent threat of southward invasion into people's head, no one will believe it. In fact, the danger of war on the Korean peninsula is created not by the North but by the South. The Chon Tu-hwan group has further accelerated the strengthening of combat capabilities in recent months. By daily staging war exercise commotions similar to a real war with the Army unit No 8210 and Air Force unit No 5718, the Chon Tu-hwan group is artificially exacerbating the strained situation. Owing to such war commotions by the Chon Tu-hwan group, our country faces a dangerous situation capable of triggering a war at any time.

The threat of southward invasion that the Chon Tu-hwan group babble about is nothing but a shield designed to cover up its maneuvers for a war of northward invasion. What is more, the fact that Chon Tu-hwan stages a racket about a threat of southward invasion while babbling about 3-day war can be viewed as an advance strategy aimed at the IPU conference slated to be held in Seoul in October. In other words, by using the threat of southward invasion as a means of creating an atmosphere of terror among the public, the group wickedly aims to suppress the daily growing anti-U.S., antigovernment spirit, to smoothly convene the IPU conference in Seoul and to ensure power security.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is a bellicose element which is making its 11th hour efforts to prolong its life by walking the road of war adventurism, and is a vicious enemy to peace and peaceful reunification. Our public masses will never tolerate the antipopular criminal acts of the military fascist clique, which is scheming to provoke a new war of southward invasion.

SOUTH SAID TO TORTURE POLITICAL PRISONERS

SK031035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 CMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique brutally tortured a large number of political prisoners including Japan-born Korean political prisoners in South Korea, forcing "conversion" upon them upon the name of "reformatory education" in prisons in different parts of South Korea from April to May, according to a report. Owing to this brutality, many of them died or are in a critical condition.

According to an announcement of the "society of families for resuming Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in South Korea," Yi Tae-ho detained in the Kwangju prison lost his life due to the torture by hangmen. Besides, Yi Hon-chi and Paek Ok-kwang hailing from Osaka, Japan, also fell one after the other in May after they were brutally tortured. Meanwhile, Choe Chol-kyo from Chiba Prefecture, Japan, has also been put to torture forcing a conversion upon him since April. Speaking to a visitor, Yi Hon-chi exposed the "reformatory education" of the fascist clique and asked him to inform the Amnesty International of this.

PRESS CRITICISM OF TRIALS IN SOUTH NOTED

SK031552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- A South Korean newspaper criticized the anti-popular "package trials" by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. Noting that a judge deals with 86 "cases" a day at a court of the puppet Seoul District Court and the time needed for a case is 4 to 5 minutes, the paper held that this results in the violation of the "human rights of the defendants." This is a common practice in South Korea, declared the paper.

MATERIALS ON CRITICISM OF SEOUL AS IPU VENUE

NODONG SINMUN on Assembly

SK031605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today declares that there is neither parliament nor parliamentary government in South Korea where a brutal military terror rule has been established under the military occupation of U.S. imperialism. It says:

Parliamentary government is, in essence, party government, which proceeds from the freedom of political activity. Parliamentary government is out of the question in South Korea, destitute of the freedom of political activity.

The real ruler of South Korea is the U.S. imperialists who are occupying it.

The Syngman Rhee puppet regime which lasted for 12 years was a police-almighty fascist dictatorial regime, and the Pak Chong-hui rule was all along a continuation of the proclamation of "emergency martial laws" and invocation of "emergency measures." Now the Chon Tu-hwan group resorts to a more heinous fascist arbitrariness than the defunct dictators buried underground by judgement of history.

The military dictatorship of the Chon Tu-hwan group began with the dissolution of all political parties and organizations and ban on all political activities. The Chon Tu-hwan group's "law on special measures for the renovation of political climate" put a ban on the political activities of all the opposition political figures and disqualified 70 per cent of the "national assemblymen."

The present "National Assembly" in South Korea is nothing but a camouflage for the military dictatorship and a parliamentary government does not exist there. In May when Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party of South Korea, was on a hunger strike, the puppets said that they would "discuss" his demand at the "National Assembly", if he stopped fasting. But his five-point demand has never been laid before the "National Assembly."

The paper stresses in conclusion: It can never be justified by any excuse to hold a parliamentary conference in such place where a parliament does not exist in fact and, worse still, under the baton of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a stooge of U.S. imperialism.

In having Seoul designated as the venue of the conference through intrigues, the U.S. imperialists seek the aim of painting South Korea as an "independent state" and thereby legalizing their colonial rule and putting spurs to the creation of "two Koreas."

French, Japanese Plan Boycott

SK040015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 CMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the French Communist Party recently decided not to send members of its parliamentary group to the 70th interparliamentary conference if it is convened in Seoul.

The party stressed that South Korea is unfit for the holding of an international conference because there military fascist dictatorship holds sway and human rights are violated.

Meanwhile, the Japan Communist Party on July 21 made public its policy of "not attending the conference unless the venue is changed." Pointing out that since the South Korean "Government" is a military fascist "regime," Seoul is unfit for the holding of the inter-parliamentary conference and Seoul was unreasonably designated as the venue of the conference in violation of the usage of the union, the party decided not to attend the conference if it is convened in Seoul.

Egyptian Urges Boycott

SK031049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo August 1 (KCNA) -- In his talk issued on July 30 in denunciation of the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to hold the 70th inter-parliamentary conference in Seoul, Ahmed Harmroush, general secretary of the Egyptian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, called on parliamentarians who love justice and peace not to attend the Seoul conference. It said:

The usage of unanimity in choosing the venue of the 70th inter-parliamentary conference was violated by the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists dead set against the reunification of Korea. This shows how far they have gone in their political intrigues to create "two Koreas."

If they think they can deliver the South Korean fascist clique from international isolation with such clumsy drama, it is a miscalculation. Because no one can deny the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique plays the role of a stooge executing the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

All the crimes committed by the South Korean fascist group have been exposed and denounced at the U.N. General Assembly sessions, non-aligned summit conferences and other international forums.

The parliamentarians of all countries who love justice and peace and are conscious of the urgency of the reunification of Korea should not be fooled by the political intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique but lay bare their true color.

As the convocation of the 70th inter-parliamentary conference in Seoul would lay a new obstacle to the Korean people's efforts to reunify the divided country at an early date independently and peacefully without foreign interference, the parliamentarians who love justice and peace should not participate in the Seoul conference.

The parliaments of all peaceloving countries should not send their delegations to the Seoul conference and thus express solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to terminate the split of the country.

It is an urgent task facing the world's peaceloving people to thoroughly isolate the repressive, splittist and dependent South Korean fascist "regime" in the international arena as international sanctions are imposed upon the Israeli Zionist regime and the South African racist regime.

The member nations of the Inter-parliamentary Union must frustrate the arbitrariness of the U.S. imperialists and uphold the intrinsic idea of the union.

VRPR ON REMARKS IN JAPAN BY SOUTH'S MINISTER

SK031222 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] On 1 August, meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Abe, Yi Chin-hui, information and culture minister, begged for cooperation from Japan in convening the IPU conference in Seoul.

Embarrassed by the daily increasing number of countries opposing Seoul's hosting the IPU conference, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has launched diplomatic activities of visits and invitations on a large scale, while paying visits to its master and begging for cooperation.

Such maneuvers by the Chon Tu-hwan ring are generating more outrage from the world's masses, who are opposed to Seoul's hosting the IPU conference.

JAPAN'S CLOSING OF KIM TAE-CHUNG CASE NOTED

SK040451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- The Japanese reactionary authorities which had long defended the South Korean fascist clique's suppression of democratic figure Kim Tae-chung dissolved on August 1 the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case "special investigation headquarters" which had existed for the last ten years in name only, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

The Japanese reactionary authorities took this step on an unwarranted pretext that the investigation cannot be "pushed forward."

As Kim Tae-chung is now abroad, conditions are favourable for conducting the investigation. Yet, the Japanese authorities gave up the investigation and dissolved even the investigation headquarters, thereby showing their true colours as an accomplice of the South Korean fascist clique.

NODONG SINMUN Comment

SK040505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the announcement of the Japanese authorities on the dissolution of the special investigation headquarters of the Kim Tae-chung case, NODONG SINMUN Thursday says: This is a deliberate act for concealing truth of the international abduction case of the South Korean puppets and bury it in oblivion for good and all in history.

Noting that the Japanese reactionaries, even after they set up the investigation headquarters under the pressure of public opinion demanding a probe into the truth of the case, did not try to delve into the case, but tried to cover up the crime of the South Korean puppets, the author of the commentary says:

The Japanese authorities this time declared that it gave up the investigation, again conniving at the criminal act of the South Korean puppets and closing their eyes to the dastardly political repression by traitor Chon Tu-hwan putting Kim Tae-chung on the altar of his long-term office. This is a product of the intrigue to stretch their crooked hand of reinvasion deeper into South Korea by patronizing the puppets. Especially, with the approach of the inter-parliamentary conference scheduled in Seoul, the Japanese reactionaries are trying to refurbish the ugly image of the puppet by propagandizing that there is no encroachment upon human rights in South Korea and remove all the outstanding problems with South Korea and create conditions for the completion of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance with Reagan's trip to Japan and South Korea as an occasion. With no amount of attempts can they conceal this criminal intention.

There will be nothing good to the Japanese reactionaries, if they persistently refuse to comply with the demand of the people of all strata at home and abroad for disclosing the whole picture of the Kim Tae-chung case and reinstating him. The Japanese reactionaries should not indiscreetly patronize the South Korean puppets forsaken and denounced by the people within and without, but strive for an early settlement of the Kim Tae-chung case.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BEIJING MUNICIPAL GROUP

SK040442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- The Beijing municipal friendship delegation of China headed by Chen Xitong, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and mayor of the Beijing Municipal People's Government, on a visit to our country toured various places.

The guests visited Mangyongdae and went round historical mementoes preserved in the native house of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the revolutionary sites on Mangyong Hill. They posed for a photograph in front of the native house.

They were also shown round the Arch of Triumph, the Grand People's Study House, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Changgwang Health Complex, the Pyongyang Metro, the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum and other places of Pyongyang.

On August 3 the delegation went to Hamhung. The guests first visited the Hungnam fertilizer complex and placed a wreath beneath the statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai there and went round the statue and the monument.

The delegation also inspected the Yongsong machine complex and the February 8 vinalon complex. After inspecting the Yongsong machine complex the head of the delegation said: The Korean people achieved big successes by relying upon their own efforts and waging the hard struggle. Through the visit to this complex, we have clearly realised the might of Korea's industry. We are convinced that the workers of the complex will make still greater successes in the endeavours to implement the teachings of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song.

The delegation also visited the Soho fishery station.

In the evening the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee arranged a banquet in honor of the delegation. The banquet was addressed by Chairman of the provincial people's committee Kim Hyong-chong and head of the delegation Chen Xitong.

The attendants of the banquet raised glasses to the everlasting traditional blood-cemented friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES PYONGYANG

SK031616 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1556 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- The people's friendship delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Hong Xuezhi, member and deputy secretary general of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, former deputy commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers and director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, left here today for home by train.

It was seen off at Pyongyang Railway Station by Comrade Paek Hak-nim, Lt. General Pak Chung-kuk and Major General Kim Haeng-nyon of the Korean People's Army, and Vice-Minister of Public Health and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association Kim Yong-ik. He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, also saw off the delegation.

WPK, IRANIAN DELEGATION HOLD TALKS 3 AUGUST

SK032342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on August 3 between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Islamic Republican Party of Iran.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Mohsen Do'agu, member of the Central Council and member of the Executive Committee of the party and its department director.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

WPK Reception

SK030516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea hosted a reception at the Ongnyu Restaurant yesterday evening for the delegation of the Communist Party of Australia on a visit to our country.

Addressing the reception, Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, said: The visit to our country by the delegation of the Communist Party of Australia is a clear expression of the interest and desire of your party to further develop the friendly relations between our two parties, setting store by them.

The Communist Party of Australia defined the "building of socialism and communism" as its final goal and is struggling for the implementation of a socialist and democratic policy and for the formation of a broad left united front embracing all the progressive forces.

For the justness of its cause today your party is widely known to the broad segments of the Australian people and exerting a great influence upon socio-political life, he noted, and said: All the activities of the Communist Party of Australia enjoy the support and sympathy of our people.

James Warwick Neilley member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of Australia, spoke next.

The speaker said: Our two parties have long forged close relations and developed good relations of mutual support and cooperation. We know that the development of relations between the communist and workers' parties in the world arena is very useful, and are struggling to this end.

Referring to the purpose of the delegation's visit to Korea, the speaker said: The community of the fighting goals of your party and our party constitutes a favourable condition for the development of relations between our two parties. Pointing out that the world situation has been rendered very tense due to the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration, the speaker said that the Reagan administration developed nuclear missiles in South Korea and plan to deploy there even neutron weapons and is creating a very grave and dangerous situation on the Korean peninsula. The Australian people are heightening vigilance against Japanese militarism which is being revived in collusion with the United States and oppose it.

The attendants of the reception raised glasses to the fraternal friendship and unity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of Australia, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Talks With WPK

SK040011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang yesterday between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Communist Party of Australia. Present at the talks on our side were Yu Yong-kol, vice director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and personages concerned and on the opposite side were James Warwick Neilley and Elizabeth Blears, members of the National Committee of the Communist Party of Australia

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS UGANDAN CONGRESS DELEGATION

SK031619 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1559 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on August 3 received the delegation of the Uganda People's Congress on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by J.M.M. Luwuliza-Kirunda, general secretary of the Uganda People's Congress and minister of internal affairs of the Republic of Uganda. On hand were Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Yi Sang-pyok, vice-minister of public security. George Paliel Ufoyuru, Ugandan ambassador to Korea, was present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests conveyed to him a gift from His Excellency A. Milton Obote, president of the Republic of Uganda.

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE ON SELF-SUFFICIENCY

SK010339 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2241 GMT 30 Jul 83

NODONG SINMUN 31 July special article: "Maintaining the Independent Stand Is a Fundamental Requirement To Defend the Position of the People" -- KCNA identifies this as an "article"]

[Text] Today our people are firmly defending their position of masters in the revolution and construction. This has to do with maintaining the independent stand.

As it has in the past, the independent stand will, in the future, too, serve as something to victoriously advance our revolution along the single road of victory and firmly defend the sovereignty and prestige of the nation. Thanks to the correct leadership of our party, our people are firmly maintaining the independent stand.

In his treatise "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, while comprehensively illuminating the greatness, truth, and vitality of the chuche idea, elucidated the idea that the independent stand must be maintained for the people to defend their position as masters of the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The idea of maintaining the independent stand, which was elucidated in the treatise, is a significant guiding principle for embodying the chuche idea in the revolution and construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, has noted as follows: In order to defend the position of masters in the revolution and construction, the people must maintain the independent stand.

The independent stand is a revolutionary stand of independently solving the problems of the revolution and construction in accordance with the demands and interests of the people and of assuming responsibility for settling one's own problems through one's own efforts.

Independence is what is most important for the working people. Independence is an absolute demand of the working people and a basic right they cannot be deprived of. The independent stand is precisely one to satisfy this inherent demand of the people.

Only when the independent stand is maintained, can the people be freed from all kinds of restrictions and subordinations in nature and society and defend the position of the masters of their destiny.

As is elucidated in the treatise, maintaining the independent stand is an essential demand of the nature and purpose of the revolutionary struggle. The revolutionary struggle is one for the people to independently satisfy their independent demand through their own efforts. Therefore, the people must maintain the independent stand in the revolution and construction.

Only when the independent stand is maintained, can the problems of the revolution and construction be solved in accordance with the demands and interests of the people. Defending the interests of the people is a precondition to defending their position. Only when the problems of the revolution and construction are solved in accordance with their independent demands and interests, can the people defend the position of masters. If the people fail to satisfy their demands or if their interests are encroached upon, they will be deprived of their position as masters.

The struggle to protect and defend the interests of the working people is very hard and complicated. The interests of the working people can be protected only through the severe struggle against the imperialists, who are trying to obliterate the national independence and sovereignty of other countries and oppress and exploit peoples, and through the struggle to remake the change the relations with nature and society.

Maintaining the independent stand is a basic guarantee for a settlement of the problems of the revolutionary struggle in accordance with the interests of the people and for a policy aimed at protecting their interests.

What is most important in protecting the interests of the people is to work out correct lines and policies. The interests of the people can be protected only through the course of working out and implementing lines and policies which reflect their desires and demands.

Lines and policies must be set forth only by being aware, by one's own judgment and decision in accordance with one's own situation, and by independence. Only the policies set forth in accordance with the independent stand can be correct ones that agree with the situation of the country and the interests of the people, and can be ones that are implemented throughly.

The history of the revolutionary struggle of our country clearly shows that only when the independent stand is maintained can the problems of the revolution and construction be solved in accordance with the interests of the people.

The specific situation of our country and the interests of the people have always been the basis for our party's policies. Thus, the lines and policies have been set forth independently and implemented by our own efforts. As a result, the interests of the people and the basic interest of the revolution have been firmly defended and brilliantly fulfilled. As a result, the prestige of our fatherland and nation has been firmly defended and the position of the fatherland has been ceaselessly upgraded.

Maintaining the independent stand also enables the people to defend the rights of the masters of the revolution and construction and fulfill their responsibilities.

The people are the masters of the revolution and construction. The revolution and construction are the work for the people and the work that is accomplished by the people themselves. Therefore, the people must defend the rights of the masters of the revolution and construction and fulfill their responsibilities.

For the people to defend the rights of the masters of the revolution and construction and fulfill responsibilities means that they settle the problems of the revolution and construction in accordance with their independent judgment and decisions and interests, and assume responsibilities for settling them by their own efforts and with an attitude worthy of masters.

In other words, it means that they maintain independence and the revolutionary principles of self-reliance in settling the problems of the revolution and construction.

Defending the rights of the masters of the revolution and construction and fulfilling responsibilities by the people are very important in defending the position of the masters of their destiny. The people have rights to settle the problems of the revolution and construction independently and in accordance with their interest, and have a duty to settle them by their own efforts. These rights and duties are of basic significance for the people in defending their position as masters.

If the people fail to settle the problems of the revolution and construction independently and by their own efforts in accordance with the principle of self-reliance, they will be unable to defend their position as masters of their destiny. It is not easy for the people to defend their rights and fulfill their responsibilities.

An important guarantee for victory is the thorough maintenance of their independent stand. Only when the independent stand is maintained can the people firmly struggle against the imperialists and all class enemies trying to encroach upon the sovereignty of the nation and the interests of the people and settle problems in accordance with their own judgments and decisions. At the same time, they can by their strength and wisdom do away with incorrect views and attitudes of skepticism about one's own ability and trying to rely on others, and can pioneer the future of the revolution and construction.

Our revolutionary practice firmly shows this truth. Our people have traversed the rugged path of revolution. The ceaseless aggressive maneuvers of the imperialists and the base schemes of the factionalists and flunkies have created stumbling blocks on the road of defending the rights of the masters and fulfilling responsibilities by the people.

Nevertheless, our people firmly believe that, by maintaining the independent stand, they can defend their rights and carry out the revolution and construction by their own efforts. Thus, they have firmly maintained the stand.

As a result, our people were able to firmly smash the imperialists' aggressive maneuvers aimed at encroaching upon the independence of our fatherland and the sovereignty of the nation, and have been able to settle the problems of our nation strictly in accordance with the ideas and policies of our party.

In his treatise, Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, also comprehensively illuminated the principle of implementing the independent stand.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted as follows: In order to maintain the independent stand, we must implement the principle of *chuche* in ideology, independence in politics, of self-reliance in economy, and of self-defense in defending the nation.

As is pointed out in the treatise, the independent stand can be maintained when we embody the *chuche* principles in ideology, of independence in politics, of self-reliance in economy, and of self-reliant national defense.

The *chuche* principles, independence, self-reliance, and self-defense, are the fairest guiding principles to embody the independent stand in the sectors of ideology, politics, economics, and national defense. By promoting such principles for the maintenance of the independent stand for a long time, our party has vigorously struggled to embody them.

We can say that the whole process during which our party has led the revolution and construction is the period during which it has embodied the *chuche* principles -- independence, self-reliance, and self-defense.

In embodying these principles, our party has, above all, vigorously pursued all of them impartially on the basis of the scientific analysis of their status and mutual relations.

The status and role are different for each principle in the struggle to maintain the independent stand. But, they are closely interrelated with each other. If any of the *chuche* principles -- independence, self-reliance, and self-defense -- is not well-embodied, the independent stand cannot be maintained and the independent development of the revolution and construction cannot be guaranteed.

On the basis of the analysis of the status, role, and mutual relations of ideology, politics, economics, and national defense in the revolution and construction, our party has embodied in a unified manner the chuche principles -- independence, self-reliance, and self-defense. This policy, put forth by our party, is the fairest guiding principle enabling us to prosper and develop the fatherland and nation and endlessly boost the people's position by thoroughly maintaining the independent stand.

By vigorously pushing ahead with the struggle to embody impartially the chuche principles in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in economics, and self-reliance in national defense -- in conformity with the party's policy -- our people can thoroughly establish chuche and guarantee independence in all sectors of ideology, politics, economics, and national defense and can vigorously advance the revolution and construction.

What is also important in our party's leadership in embodying the chuche principles -- independence, self-reliance, and self-defense -- is that the more the revolution is intensified and developed, the more thoroughly our party embodies these principles. We should always embody the chuche principles of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense in all periods of the history of the revolution and construction. This is a basic demand of the working, popular masses to keep their status as the masters of the revolution and construction.

Our party had consistently helped to embody the chuche principles -- independence, self-reliance, and self-defense. In particular, the more difficult and vast the assigned revolutionary duties are and the more socialist construction is intensified and developed, the more thoroughly our party has embodied the principles.

The astonishing turns taking place today in our people's ideology and life and the turns effected this century in all sectors of social life, such as politics, economics, and the military are the precious fruition of such leadership of our party. The vitality of the independent stand is being displayed more with each passing day.

In the process of the practical struggle of triumphantly advancing the revolution and construction, our people have well understood the tractive force and the immortal vitality of the independent stand and they are full of firm determination to thoroughly maintain this stand in the future, too. This serves as a firm guarantee which, in the future, too, will help advance the Korean revolution along the one path to independence and glorify the dignity and honor of our nation as an independent nation.

NODONG SINMUN ON MILITANT MIGHT OF WPK

SK021045 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2232 GMT 1 Aug 83

[NODONG SINMUN 2 August special article: "Our Party's Militant Might Constantly Strengthening and Developing Under the Slogan of Imbuing the Entire Party With the Chuche Idea" -- KCNA identifies this as an "article"]

[Text] The party of the working class is the headquarters of the revolution and is the organizer of all the victories. The struggle of the working class and the popular masses for socialism and communism can win victory only under the political leadership of a guiding force which, like the party, has strong organizational capabilities. A very important question is to constantly strengthen the party and increase its leadership function and role on the basis of such a status and role as the party has in implementing the cause of socialism and communism.

Today, our party is greeting a new period of turn in its development. Our party came to have might and leadership with which it can complete the revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and it can develop into a chuche-oriented party forever. For this reason, our party enjoys the highest dignity and honor that a party of the working class can possess, and it is brilliantly fulfilling its mission and duties as the guiding force of the Korean revolution.

This great change in our party's status and role cannot be thought of separate from the correct leadership of the party center. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of WPK and secretary of the party Central Committee, has elucidated thoughts and theories to increase the party's militant function and role in his countless documents and has wisely led the struggle for their implementation.

In this connection, the document of 2 August 1974 and his leadership to embody it are of important significance. The document completely expounds the question of adhering to the struggle to imbue the whole society with the chuche idea as the general duty in the party's work, the question of consolidating the party and the revolutionary ranks into an invincible combat corps, the question of strengthening the party's guidance of socialist economic construction, the question of improving the party's work system and work method, and other basic questions arising in the construction of the party and in its activities.

The policy of remodeling the entire party on the chuche idea among the thoughts and policies set forth in the classic work is of particularly important significance in ultimately consummating the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea by building our party with a view to the future. Remodeling the entire party on the chuche idea means strengthening and developing our party into the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's party forever. Strengthening and developing our party into Comrade Kim Il-song's party is to uphold the great Comrade Kim Il-song at the top of our party, consistently adhere to the leader's idea and lines, and implement them generation after generation.

Our party is a party which was founded and has been fostered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Korean Communists are revolutionary fighters who have grown under the benevolence of the leader. Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded the chuche-type revolutionary party and has fostered our party members and people into revolutionaries, is their natural obligation. For this reason, since the founding of our party, the Korean Communists and people have upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the top of the party and have lived and fought in accordance with the leader's idea and will.

The policy of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea reflects the lofty intentions of the party that tries to complete the historic cause of remodeling the whole society with the chuche idea by building our party, founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a view to the future.

The main aim of the cause of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea is to remodel the whole society with the chuche idea. Remodeling the whole society with the chuche idea is great work for building a society in which the independence of the popular working masses is completely realized. This great work can be perfected only when the party is firmly consolidated organizationally and ideologically and its militant might and leading role are increased in an every way. This is realized through the work of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea. Only when the entire party is imbued with the chuche idea can chuche-type blood be powerfully spread through the whole society by our party and only then can the work of remaking nature, society, and man in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea be performed better and more rapidly.

Our party's original idea and theory on remodeling the entire party on the chuche idea are a program for the construction of the party in order to strengthen and develop our party into a chuche-type party forever by effecting a basic turn in the party's work and in its activities and are an immortal militant banner which gives boundless vitality and might to our party, which is struggling to complete the chuche revolutionary cause. As a result of putting forward this great policy, a firm guarantee for consummating the socialist and communist cause by strengthening and developing our party into an ever-victorious and invincible revolutionary party has been provided. For its justness, our party's revolutionary policy on remodeling the entire party on the chuche idea is displaying great vitality in strengthening and developing the party and in carrying out the revolutionary cause. Through the struggle to remodel the entire party on the chuche idea, the unitary ideological system has, above all, been thoroughly established in the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The most important task arising today in the party's work is to more thoroughly establish the unitary ideological system in the entire party. The work of establishing the unitary ideological system in the party should be constantly conducted as long as the party exists and should be further strengthened as the revolution depends and develops.

Remodeling the entire party on the chuche idea is, in essence, establishing a unitary ideological system in the party. Our party is a party which was founded with the chuche idea as a guiding idea and which is struggling for the victory of the chuche idea. For this reason, to foster all the party members into chuche-type communist revolutionaries, to push ahead with building the party and to conduct its activities thoroughly on the basis of the chuche idea, the party's unitary system should be established without fail in the party. Only by so doing, can our party be a monolithic revolutionary rank which breathes and moves only by the chuche idea and can the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea be completed by increasing the party's militant might and leading role.

Our party elucidated the idea that the question of establishing the unitary ideological system is a basic one to realize the cause of imbuing the entire party and the whole society with the chuche idea and it has powerfully pushed ahead with the work of establishing the unitary ideological system in the party. Adopting the work of establishing the unitary ideological system in the party as a basic line for building the party, our party has delineated new principles, tasks and methods to establish the unitary ideological system at every period of the developing revolution and has seen to it that this work has constantly deepened.

Defining endless loyalty to the party and the leader as the basic trait of party members, our party has, in particular, seen to it that indoctrination in loyalty has been substantially carried out. In the past, the struggle to embody the principles on the establishment of the unitary system and the work, with indoctrination in the unitary idea and in the chuche idea, of educating the party's idea were vigorously waged. As a result of this, a new revolutionary turn in our party's struggle to establish the unitary ideological system has been enacted. Thus, the chuche idea -- our party's unitary idea -- came to fill the entire party and the whole society and the party members and workers came to possess a firm stand and viewpoint of adopting the chuche idea as their firm faith, thinking and acting in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea, and knowing no other idea but the chuche idea. Along with this, a strict revolutionary discipline in which the entire party moves as one under the party center's guidance has been established, and a revolutionary ethos, in which the party members adopt the party's intentions and policies as the most ones, unconditionally receive them, and implement them to the end by displaying boundless devotion without raising even a tiny excuse and without grumbling about conditions, has been firmly established.

Many unheralded heroes have been produced among our party members and workers and, like those of the young communists and the anti-Japanese guerrillas in the past, lofty traits of cherishing loyalty to the party and the leader as a revolutionary faith and obligation and always devotedly living and fighting for the party and the leader have filled them. This is a precious fruition brought about by the powerful struggle to establish the unitary ideological system in the party.

The unity and cohesion of the ideological will of the party ranks based on the chuche idea have been strengthened. This is the greatest success attained in the past struggle to establish the unitary ideological system.

Today, our party organizations are raising the ensuring of the party's unity and cohesion every time and everywhere as a primary demand and are resolutely defending the unity and cohesion. Our party members are devotedly fighting for the victory of the chuche idea, firmly united around the party. As a result of firmly defending the unity and cohesion of the party ranks, the party's chuche-oriented nature is being invariably adhered to, and our party is bravely advancing, fearing no difficulties or trials.

Our party members foresee a future in which the entire party will be imbued with the chuche idea through successes won in the struggle to establish the unitary ideological system in the past and overflow with resolve to constantly deepen the work of establishing the unitary ideological system under the party center's leadership.

Through the struggle to remodel the entire party on the chuche idea, an epochal advance has been effected in improving the party's work system and work method. Improving the party's work system and work method in accordance with the demands of the developing revolution is always of important significance in the construction of the party and in the party's leadership in the revolution and construction.

The history of the working class' construction of the revolutionary party shows that only when the party's work system and work method are improved and strengthened can the party's militant might and leading role increase and a broad range of the masses be led to the implementation of the revolutionary cause.

Having insight into the great significance which the work of establishing the party's revolutionary work system and work method carry in remodeling the whole party on the chuche idea, our party has always paid deep attention to this work. Our party has firmly adhered to the work of establishing an orderly work system which can ensure the party's leadership in the revolution and construction and has pushed ahead with this work. Along with this, our party has raised the establishment of the great leader's work method in the party as an important demand for inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause pioneered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and has concentrated great efforts on improving the work method and workstyle.

Through the struggle to completely embody the great leader's work method under the party's leadership, the party's work has firmly changed into work with people and, like the commanding personnel of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units, the functionaries have gone deep among the masses and have aroused their revolutionary zeal and creativity. In addition, a vigorous and fresh revolutionary ethos has overflowed in the party.

As a result of the establishment of the revolutionary work system and work method, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the party's policies embodying them have correctly conveyed to and penetrated into the lowest echelon in a timely fashion; the entire party and the whole country have unanimously turned out to the struggle to implement the leader's teachings and the party's policies; and the blood ties between the party and the masses have been matchlessly strengthened.

Through the struggle to remodel the entire party on the chuche idea under the party's leadership, our party's traits have radically changed. Practical experience in the construction of the party and its activities powerfully confirm that only when the entire party is remodeled on the chuche idea can the party completely have the traits of a guiding force in the construction of communism.

The policy of remodeling the entire party on the chuche idea, set forth by our party, is glorious work to complete the work, which began when our party was founded, of imbuing the party with the chuche idea.

Our party's destiny and the chuche revolutionary cause depends on how this glorious work is carried out. The party organizations should thoroughly defend proud successes attained in the past struggle to imbue the entire party with the chuche idea and constantly expand them. Particularly important in this is to constantly deepen the work of establishing the party's unitary ideological system. The party organizations should further expedite the cause of remodeling the whole party on the chuche idea by fostering the party members and workers into enthusiastic revolutionary fighters endlessly loyal to the party and the leader and by firmly defending the entire party's political and ideological unity and purity, which have been obtained with blood in an arduous struggle and which have been cemented into invincibility.

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED AS 'SAGACIOUS' SUCCESSOR

SK030348 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Roundtable talk "Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Is the Sagacious Successor in the Chuche Cause" from the program, "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [First unidentified speaker] Our masses and the international community today are praising the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as a great man who gloriously inherits the revolutionary chuche cause of the great Comrade Kim Il-song. Therefore, in this program, we are going to discuss the subject: "Dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the sagacious successor in the chuche cause." How about giving us a definition of the chuche cause, first of all?

[Second unidentified speaker] As for the revolutionary chuche cause, we can summarize it as a revolutionary cause aimed at thoroughly defending and completely realizing the independence of the working masses. This revolutionary cause was put forward for the first time in history by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. We can briefly sum it up as the carrying out of revolution based on the chuche idea and the subsequent construction of and completion of an ideal communist society that completely realizes the independence of the working masses.

This grand revolutionary cause is not to be completed in one generation, nor can it be easily inherited by everybody. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is gloriously inheriting it. The international community regards the advent of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il today as the glory of the times and the glory of the world, as well as the glory of our nation, enthusiastically praising it.

(Ali Admont), a noted political activist of the French Socialist Party, said in a recent interview with a Japanese reporter that the sagacious leader, His Excellency Kim Chong-il, is the man who can perfectly inherit the revolutionary cause of the chuche era.

Guinean President Sekou Toure is reported to have said that His Excellency Kim Chong-il is the ardent revolutionary of the present and an excellent political activist, that the history of revolutionary development in the present is unthinkable apart from the name of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, a revolutionary hero, and that it is the glory of Korea and the happiness of the world to have his excellency as the leader of the chuche revolution. This shows that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is commanding world-wide public acknowledgement.

[First speaker] Now we have heard that dear secretary Kim Chong-il is a publicly acknowledged leader of the chuche cause. What is the basis for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to become the great leader who inherits the chuche cause?

[Third unidentified speaker] We can explain it by the fact that the advent of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il itself sufficiently reflects the demand and aspirations of our chuche era. When we say that the advent of the dear comrade leader reflects the demands and aspirations of the times, we mean that the succession of the leader of the masses has been brilliantly made in accordance with the rule of history.

The successor to the leader cannot appear on the stage of history by mere chance or someone's subjective will. The successor to the leader is decided on by the organized will of the entire party and masses, as in the case of their leader. This is because the idea and leadership of the successor to the leader is the inheritance of the idea and leadership of the leader, and the role of the successor is the continuation of the role of the leader in revolution and construction. Therefore, the legality of the succession to the leader is essentially the same as that of the leader. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has been made a great leader by the masses with great joy and excitement over the excellent quality he was born with and his contribution ever since he started his revolutionary activities as a great leader who inherits the revolutionary cause of the leader.

At the Sixth WPK Congress in October 1980, he was enthusiastically supported by the participants representing the masses and was loftily made a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and secretary for the party Central Committee.

[First speaker] The WPK Congress is the grand platform that perfectly reflects the demand and the will of the country and the nation. In it participated all the prominent figures of the party and the state and, in particular, most of the old revolutionaries who waged an arduous anti-Japanese struggle, following President Kim Il-song in the 1930's. It was a meeting attended by party representatives of all sectors including the plants and rural areas. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was placed into such a lofty and responsible position with the consistent will and enthusiastic support of all the participating representatives, and the placing into such a position itself is entirely in conformity with the historical rule by which the leader and the successor is decided.

[Third speaker] His loyalty to the great leader was another important reason for him to become a leader inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause. Loyalty to the leader is one of the basic factors in designating the successor, and is the basic problem that affects the fate of the working class' revolutionary struggle. The success of the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader entirely depends on the faithfulness of the successor toward the leader and his cause. Hence, loyalty to the leader is regarded as the utmost life and basic quality of the successor to the revolutionary cause.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is literally the supreme example of loyalty to the great leader. He always upholds the great leader as the supreme brain of the revolution and entirely connects the fate of the party, working class, and working masses with the great leader. It is his firm will that, the chuche cause and the fate of the country or the happiness and prosperity of the nation not exist separate from the leader.

[First speaker] He concentrates all his activities, focusing on the solution of the problems desired and intended by the great leader. He also regards the safety and long life of the leader as the most important in the revolutionary front. His absolute and faithful loyalty, ardent and pure loyalty, cannot be possessed by anybody else. Nobody else can have it on his behalf.

[Second speaker] I think that is the very basis that has enabled him to become the successor to the chuche cause.

[First speaker] Truly, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the great man who was born and has come to realise the will and aspirations of our nation and our masses. [music]

[First speaker] I think, as mentioned before, the dear comrade leader is broadly supported as the great successor to the chuche cause because of his leadership ability as well as his personality.

[Second speaker] Yes, we can definitely say so. Generally speaking, in order for a successor to the leader to command absolute trust and possess dignity among the masses, the ability and quality should excel. Such ability and quality are expressed in terms of his achievements in the course of assisting the leader. When such ability and quality excel, he commands the absolute support from the entire party and the entire masses and thus be made a successor. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is an excellent and refined leader who perfectly expresses all this quality and features that must be possessed by the successor to the leader and has made noble and abundant achievements before the country and the nation.

[First speaker] That is right. Let us then discuss his ability and quality in greater detail, shall we?

[Third speaker] Yes. I will speak first. It will be necessary for us to mention his ideological and theoretical wisdom. The ideological and theoretical wisdom can be termed as the prime token for a successor to the revolutionary cause. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is really the genius of ideology and the great master of theory. He has assimilated the leader's idea more fully than anybody else and has been continuously deepening and developing it.

At everybody knows, we can name many examples of his developing ideas and theories of his own creation -- his formulating the leader's idea into Kimilsongism, setting forth the idea and theory to remodel the whole society on the chuche idea, the theory on party activity, theory on socialist economic construction, theory on literature and art, publication, and reporting, among others. He has recently published a series of immortal historical treatises such as "On the Chuche Idea," "The Workers Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-With-Imperialism Union" and "Let Us Advance Holding Aloft the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea."

These treatises have today greatly stirred our nation and evoked the consensus of numerous people of the world, commanding great applause from them. This is demonstration of the excellence of his ideological and theoretical wisdom.

[Second speaker] The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is not only a genius in the fields of ideology and theory, but is also an extraordinary person in the leadership over the revolution and construction. In particular, he has an extraordinary organizational dexterity and ability in solving difficult problems arising in the revolution and construction.

To cite an example, he has confidence in the power of the masses and he assumes, as the basis of leadership over the revolution, the solution to all problems by mobilizing their power to the fullest extent. Thoroughly versed in the chuche-based view of history, he accepts as a given element that the power of the masses is inexhaustible and that it is impossible to carry out any revolution or any construction without resorting to this power.

Of course, in terms of scientific insight in terms of keen penetration of things and the revolutionary commandship to boldly initiate work and then carry it out to the end, he has extraordinary traits that no other leaders of the country have.

It is all thanks to his outstanding leadership that the revolution and construction are rapidly developing in the North today, that upsurges and innovations are taking place repeatedly, and that monumental edifices that astonish the world are being erected one after another in the North.

[Third speaker] Right. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a benevolent leader of the masses who, out of his unlimited generosity and simple and unworldly-minded personality, endlessly cares about and loves the masses, treats them without reserve and shares weal and woe with them. For this reason, the masses in the North, whenever they are with the dear leader, forget their awesome feelings, come close to him, and look up to him, calling him the dear leader comrade.

On no country on earth do the leader and the masses join so firmly in a group and form so perfect a whole as in the North.

[First speaker] Until now, you have spoken about the leadership qualifications and traits of the dear leader comrade. I believe what you have said so far are the true reasons that make our nation and the masses look up to him as a guiding star of our nation and trust their future and fate to him. I also believe that the successor's leadership qualifications and traits will not be perfected in a single day. What do you think?

[Third speaker] You are right.

[First speaker] Then, we can say that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership qualifications and traits have been formed and perfected over a long period.

[Second speaker] The successor's leadership qualifications and traits are to be formed and perfected in the course of a long historical struggle in carrying out the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader, upholding the leader. The same could be true of the dear leader. The revolutionary activities which the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il conducted in the historical period to achieve the chuche cause by assisting the great leader, show the dimensions of his leadership art to be unfathomably profound and great.

We can never afford to ignore his unique childhood -- his birth at Mt Paektu at the dark hour in the final days of the Japanese imperialist rule and the course of his growing up during which he, following his father, General Kim Il-song, braved all the arduous difficulties of the arduous and blood-stained anti-Japanese struggle up until the national liberation.

[Third speaker] More important, he has devoted himself to the activities to achieve the chuche cause by assisting the leader, accompanying the leader while following the long and arduous revolutionary road taken by the leader. It was indeed a long one.

Following the leader, he has traversed the road of on-the-spot guidance of thousands of li. During this historic period, he perfected his leadership qualifications and traits suitable to a successor to the chuche cause and has been accomplishing great exploits that will glow forever before the fatherland and nation.

[Second speaker] The history of his revolutionary activities is profound and great in that the scale of his revolutionary activities conducted to inherit and consummate the leader's cause is extraordinarily wide and their contents profound. No area remains uncovered by his activities and responsibility and nothing is unaffected by his interests and guidance, ranging from the work of defending the purity of the chuche idea and developing and deepening its ideological and theoretical treasures to the work of building the party, regimenting the masses and leading the revolution and construction.

[Third speaker] His devotion to the revolutionary activities is also endlessly deep. The tested and skillful leadership with which he, after perfectly embodying the chuche-based leadership methods, began to wisely lead the masses on the strength of his outstanding wisdom and extraordinary leadership since he embarked on the road of revolutionary activities, prove this.

[First speaker] You have told us many interesting things. I believe it is because of his outstanding and tested leadership over the masses that not only our nation and public masses but also the world's progressive people raise their voices to praise him. His qualifications, personality, and exploits are more than enough to show that he is the highest example of a new era's successor to the revolution and that he is the sun's ray that guarantees prosperity and happiness to the fatherland and the nation.

Thank you very much for sparing your precious time for us.

TOKYO-BEIJING FLIGHTS OVER ROK TO BEGIN 5 AUG

SK031151 Seoul YONHAP in English 1137 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug 3 (YONHAP) -- A Chinese airliner will pass over the South Korean flight information region (FIR) early Friday for the first time in history.

The passage of the Chinese airplane over the Korean FIR is in accordance with an agreement among China, Korea and Japan on the opening of a new Beijing-Tokyo air route.

On June 10 this year civil aviation officials of the three countries agreed to set up the route through two channels of negotiations between Japan and Korea, and Japan and China. Seoul has no diplomatic ties with Beijing.

The Transportation Ministry said Wednesday an airliner of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) heading for Osaka will fly over the restricted area 130 km south of Cheju Island at 03:20 GMT for 17 minutes Friday.

Before the passage of the CAAC plane, a Japan Airlines (JAL) plane will pass the Korean region to fly to Beijing, the ministry said.

The new route is 317 km shorter than existing routes and will reduce the flight time by a half hour, it was learned.

The route is established as a 18-km-wide corridor at the altitude of 24,000 ft (7,315 m) in the Taegu FIR. Airliners flying over the Taegu FIR will be controlled by the Taegu airport, aviation sources said.

Serving the new route will be JAL, the CAAC, PanAm Airways of the United States, Iranian and Pakistan airlines, the source said.

SOVIETS EASE STAND ON SAKHALIN-RESIDENT KOREANS

SK040608 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 4 Aug 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Cry for Reunion in Sakhalin as Well"]

[Text] It is good news that the Soviet Union has given a favorable response to the meeting of the families of Koreans detained in Sakhalin, for it has given hope for the reunion of the displaced families, disheartened on the frozen land.

Representative Kusakawa of Japan's Komeito Party, who was the first member of the Diet to participate in the tomb visiting trip to Sakhalin arranged by the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society, returned from his one week trip to Sakhalin on 25 July. On returning home, so a report goes, he disclosed that he met the chief secretary and the public relations secretary of the CPSU for the special district of Sakhalin and discussed the repatriation of Koreans detained in Sakhalin, the matter of their families meeting in Japan, and other matters relating to their humanitarian treatment and that the Soviet side, different from the previous attitude, showed a progressive attitude.

According to him, the Soviet side responded that the Soviets can fully appreciate the hope of the Sakhalin-resident Koreans to meet their families in Japan if matters relating to the expenses to be incurred in Japan and an accommodating organization to take the responsibility for guaranteeing their safety are settled.

We take much interest in the responsible remarks by those including the chief secretary of the Sakhalin district CPSU.

Ever since the end of World War II, the Soviet Union has coldly rejected the request of our government for the repatriation of our Sakhalin compatriots through the Japanese Foreign ministry and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Such a resistant attitude by the Soviet Union could have been out of consideration for North Korea.

The blocking of the repatriation of the Sakhalin-detained Koreans must have been caused by the complicated diplomatic relations between the ROK and Japan, the ROK and the Soviet Union, and Japan and the Soviet Union, in addition to consideration of North Korea.

Although there is something unsatisfactory in the Soviet attitude that it can allow the detained Koreans to meet their families temporarily in Japan on condition that Japan takes responsibility for the expenses and their safety, this should be regarded as a positive development that gives hope for the reunion of the families of the disheartened Koreans in Sakhalin.

Our government ought to make the most of this opportunity and make its utmost effort so that the reunion of the displaced families of the Sakhalin-resident Koreans may be realized as soon as possible.

The northward diplomacy of the ROK ought to be pursued on such a humanitarian basis. It is fortunate that our initiatives in this direction through the network of the Korean Broadcasting Corporation are helping to create a favorable atmosphere in the international community.

It should also be noted that the Sakhalin-resident Koreans' problem stems from their forcible mobilization by Japan. The Japanese Government's responsibility for this problem should be stressed to a greater degree than we criticize the Soviet's inhumanitarian detention policy. We strongly urge that the solution to the problem be sought by the Japanese Government, not by a lone member of the Diet.

SEOUL SINMUN DISCUSSES U.S.-N. KOREA TRADE

SK031055 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 27 Jul 83 p 2

[Editorial: "North Korea -- How To Handle It?"]

[Text] On the 30th anniversary of the concluding of the armistice agreement, we greet the 2d generation of the cease-fire, while seeing out the 1st generation of the cease-fire. At this juncture, we cannot but think about the issue of how to handle North Korea diplomatically. North Korea is the ringleader who continued the tragedy of a fratricidal war for 3 years by provoking the 25 June southward invasion. We are giving deep thought to the issue on whether it is good or not for the 2d generation of the ceasefire to handle North Korea in the same manner as before, at least from the viewpoint of international politics.

In retrospect, keeping North Korea in mind, we had waged a diplomatic warfare of attrition excessively in the international arena. Of course, there had been many unavoidable circumstances in which we had to wage such a diplomatic warfare of attribution.

When North Korea was infiltrating into the Third World nations to create an appropriate international environment by using economic aid as bait, we, who should keep the legitimacy of the national history, had to respond to such offensive moves. Regarding this Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok at a morning meeting of the Foreign Ministry officials held on 25 July said that we have had a tendency to conduct low-level diplomacy. However, being in the 1980's, the situation has greatly changed. In particular, since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, the gap of development between South Korea and North Korea has widened conspicuously.

Thus, the ROK surpasses North Korea in various aspects, such as political strength, economic power, and social capability. Only in the military aspect do North Korea's excessive war preparations pose a threat to us. Nonetheless, because our Army has a high morale, generally speaking, we are in a position in which we can cope with the situation of the South-North confrontation in a comfortable manner.

Of course, we should not be off guard under any circumstances as far as security is concerned. Accordingly, we should continue to cope with North Korea's military activities in a spirit of preparation which is the best protection. However, today when the internal unity has been consolidated and the nation is full of spirits in terms of its external activities, we think that our ROK is in favorable circumstances in which it is able to respond to North Korea's diplomatic offensives on a selective basis.

In this regard, we positively assess the remarks by Foreign Minister Yi who has stressed the right-path-diplomacy. It seems that Foreign Minister Yi's remarks concerning the diplomatic principle will win much sympathy. He said: "In the future, although we may suffer some resistance and loss, we will traverse the right path of diplomacy." This is because, today, there is no need to enter into excessive competition with North Korea even in trivial issues.

However, we hold that the theory on U.S.-North Korean trade, which has recently been discussed, is still undesirable. It seems that some of the U.S. intellectuals and policy planners think that introducing, by all means, North Korea into the Western world will be conducive to the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula. We believe that this conception is caused by the lack of understanding of the intrinsic nature of North Korea. This is because -- to state the conclusion first -- North Korea is attempting to make contacts with the United States to alienate the ROK from its friendly nation, in order to communize the South.

Fortunately, in a press conference held on 25 July, U.S. Ambassador to the ROK Walker expressed basically this same view. He made it clear that there will be no U.S.-North Korean contact without the participation of the ROK. We firmly believe that Ambassador Walker's remarks reflect the basic policy of the U.S. administration. We stress again that only the firm friendship and cooperation between the ROK and the United States are the cornerstone for easing tension on the Korean peninsula.

LONG-TERM PROSPECT FOR RELATIONS FAVORABLE

SK040546 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Minister of National Unification Son Chae-sik said yesterday that momentum for the improvement of relations between the Republic of Korea and north Korea could be created in the late 1980's as "situations on the peninsula gradually develop favorably for us."

"We can not expect an abrupt change in the north Korean policy toward inter-Korean dialogue, but the prospects are not so gloomy viewed from medium and long-term perspectives," he said.

The unification minister made these and other points in a lecture on the "National Unification Policy and the Role of Religious People" he delivered at a prayer meeting at the Huimoon High School under the sponsorship of the Evangelical Baptists.

Minister Son emphasized that the yearning of 60 million Koreans for territorial unification should not weaken or change because of the persistent refusal by north Korea to come to the conference table.

He pointed out that international opinions supporting the Seoul government's peaceful unification efforts have been increasing.

"As our international prestige grows with the hosting of international events such as the IPU conference and 1988 Olympics, North Korea will not be able to continue to turn deaf ear to our realistic proposal for inter-Korea dialogue" Son said.

Commenting on the reunion of dispersed families, the minister stressed the South-North Red Cross talks should be reopened at the earliest possible date because it is a "humanitarian" problem, which needs to be solved before ideological or political matters.

PYONGYANG REPORTED TO STRENGTHEN TRAFFIC CONTROL

SK040549 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Communist north Korea has stepped up controlling the flow of automobiles, mainly trucks, into the capital city of Pyongyang, the Naewae Press said yesterday.

The action has been taken on orders of Kim Chong-il the son heir apparent of Kim Il-song, Naewae said.

It said that permission is now needed for even those vehicles which pass through the city. The strict traffic control, according to Naewae is designed to ferret out any explosives which might be used against the two Kims.

Naewae added that the north Korean regime strictly prohibits trucks from entering Pyongyang during the day. Therefore, trucks from the countryside have to wait in suburban areas until the ban is lifted at 11 p.m.

SEOUL SINMUN ON DPRK RED CROSS' INHUMANE REACTION

SK031351 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 2 Aug 83 p 2

[Editorial: "North Korean Red Cross' Inhumane Acts"]

[Text] In a statement issued on 25 July in the name of its Central Committee, the North Korean Red Cross Society formally rejected the resumption of the South-North Red Cross talks, one of the long-standing issues pending between South and North Korea, thus throwing cold water on the desire of the entire nation longing for the smooth solution to the issue of 10 million families dispersed in the South and North.

Earlier, on 6 July, Yu Chang-sun, president of the Korea National Red Cross, issued a statement related to the on-going successful campaign of KBS [Korean Broadcasting System] to reunite separated families in the country. He repeatedly urged the North Korean Red Cross Society to promptly respond to the call for a resumption of the South-North Red Cross talks, not delaying any longer a solution to the families dispersed in the South and the North.

President Yu also stressed: "Allowing the families dispersed in the South and the North to meet their relatives is a path to realizing a humanitarian spirit and brotherly love, transcending ideologies, thoughts, and systems. There should be no condition attached or excuses."

The North Korean Red Cross Society's reaction, which was disclosed as late as 19 days later, is only consistent with far-fetched and evil-mined political propaganda, which is completely contrary to the intrinsic, humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross. Their statement says that the KBS campaign for reuniting separated families "is a mask drama staged by a prearranged scenario."

And it also says that if the South-North Red Cross talks are to be resumed, the Korea National Red Cross should support the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from the ROK and officially express views opposing the present ROK Government. How inhumane and impudent he is!

Looking back, in 1971, the South-North Red Cross talks were achieved as a result of the proposal from our Red Cross. As the talks entered into a plenary session, the North Korean Red Cross side put forward the so-called preconditional solutions to the issue of separated families, demanding the abolition of the ROK's anticommunist policy and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the ROK. But, because these demands were not met, the North side unilaterally suspended the talks 4 years and 9 months after their opening. And the talks remain suspended.

Needless to say, their so-called precondition stems from their strategy of achieving unification through communization, the strategy aimed at making South Korea pro-communist or communized and at collapsing the ROK-U.S. combined defense system. The North Korean Red Cross side's recent reaction revealed again this ulterior motive to the whole world. And, we are fully aware that, in particular, they cannot respond to the resumption of the South-North Red Cross talks at present because of their internal situation.

First, it is very burdensome for them to have South-North talks under their internally insecure situation in which the work of establishing a hereditary system is unreasonably going on. Second, they judge: In view of the experiences of talks through the exchange of visits between Seoul and Pyongyang in the 1970's, if the door for talks opens again, the wind of freedom will seep into North Korean society. Thus, it is feared that the foundation of dictatorial power which has been maintained thanks to the thorough closed nature of the country will collapse.

However, the North Korean side should look squarely at the rushing current of the times. Today's current of the times, which no one can go against, is: Relations between East and West Germany, where an average of some 6 million separated families have come and gone annually since the Inter-Germany Travel Agreement was signed in 1971; the fact that since 1973, the exchange of letters between compatriots in the Soviet Union, Red China, and the East European area and their families in the ROK has been actively made; and the homeland visits by increasing numbers of the Chongnyon-lining compatriots in Japan who have been coming since 1975 through the humanitarian consideration of our government.

Consequently, we repeatedly and strongly stress: If it does not want to incur international isolation, which means its final ruin, and if it has a spark of humanitarian conscience, understanding, brotherly affection, and the value of brotherly love, the North Korean side should hurry up in exerting sincere efforts to open-mindedly approach the realization of the reunion of separated families.

NAKASONE EMPHASIZES JAPAN'S N. KOREA POLICY UNCHANGED

SK040213 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone re-emphasized Tuesday that there will not be any change in the Japanese policy toward North Korea and said the Republic of Korea and Japan should increase cooperation to become a cornerstone for Asian security.

While meeting with Korean Minister of Culture and Information Yi Chin-hui at his office, Nakasone asked Yi to convey his "consistent policy" to President Chon Tu-hwan.

Minister Yi was here to celebrate the opening of a Korean art exhibition.

Yi emphasized that the United States and Japan should maintain an unchanging policy for Korean questions so as not to break the balance of power on the peninsula.

Earlier in the day, Minister Yi had lunch with Japanese Minister of Education Mitsuo Setoyama. They discussed on the distortions in Japanese textbooks regarding the Japanese colonial rule of Korea.

ROK REQUESTS JAPAN TO TRAIN KOREAN ENGINEERS

SK040252 Seoul YONHAP in English 0231 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 4 (YONHAP) -- Despite Japanese reluctance to transfer high technology to South Korea, South Korea has requested Japan to train 1,200 Korean engineers in such fields as electronics and automobile industry, a Japanese newspaper reported Thursday.

During bilateral trade talks in Tokyo last May, Japan refused a South Korean request for the transfer of high technology.

The NIHON KEIZAI, a financial daily published in Tokyo, reported that South Korea has asked Japan to establish a training program for 1,200 mid-career Korean engineers in 35 fields of high technology.

If initiated, the program would consist of six months to one year of training sessions between 1984 and 1988.

The training would be conducted at private industrial plants in Japan and the expenses required for such training, including round trip air fare, will be covered by Korean firms which employ the engineers.

The Tokyo daily reported, however, that Japanese industry officials are balking at the idea of training Korean specialists in such sensitive areas of high technology as electronics and electrical engineering. It said the issue is likely to be the most contentious item on the agenda of the Korean-Japanese ministerial conference scheduled for late August in Tokyo.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ANTIGUA'S PRIME MINISTER

Bird Arrives

SK011003 Seoul YONHAP in English 0801 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug 1 (YONHAP) -- Vere Cornwall Bird, prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda, flew into Seoul Monday for a four-day visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop. Bird and Kim will have talks Tuesday to exchange views on ways of promoting bilateral cooperative relations and other matters of common concern. His itinerary in Korea also includes tours of major sports and industrial complexes. Korea established diplomatic relations with the Caribbean island country in November 1981.

Rejects Ties With DPRK

OW021751 Hong Kong AFP in English 1730 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug 2 (AFP) -- Antigua and Barbuda Prime Minister Vere Cornwell Bird today disclosed that his country has rejected North Korea's request to enter into diplomatic relations. Mr Bird, who arrived in Seoul yesterday for a three-day official visit, told his South Korean counterpart Kim Sang-hyop that his Caribbean island country would never establish formal ties with North Korea, a spokesman said. North Korea was said to have eagerly approached Antigua and Barbuda on the matter lately.

Reaffirms Support for Seoul

SK030238 Seoul YONHAP in English 0106 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug 3 (YONHAP) -- Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop said Tuesday that South Korea is seeking to bring about a peaceful unification of the two Koreas through dialogue. Kim was reiterating Seoul's position on the Korean question in remarks at a dinner he gave at his official residence for Prime Minister Vere Cornwall Bird of Antigua and Barbuda, who was on an official visit here. For his party, the leader of the Caribbean nation assured the South Korean prime minister of his government's continuing support for Seoul at international gatherings. "Although Antigua and Barbuda is small, we would raise our voice in every international forum to defend your rights to exist in the manner determined by your own people, free from external pressure," Bird said.

South Korea established diplomatic relations with Antigua and Barbuda in 1981, when it gained independence from Britain. The Caribbean country has no official links with North Korea.

FOREIGN, DEFENSE MINISTRIES COUNCIL TO BE INAUGURATED

SK280236 Seoul YONHAP in English 0223 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP) -- Faced with an increasing need for closer cooperation on national security affairs, the Foreign Ministry and the Defense Ministry agreed Thursday to institute a permanent joint policy consultation council and its coordination committee.

The proposed council will hold regular meetings semiannually in an effort toward faster exchange and analysis of information and consultation between the two ministries for the establishment and implementation of national security policies, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The two ministries agreed to alternately host the semiannual meetings with the minister or vice minister of the host ministry chairing. Assistant ministers of planning and management directors will lead each ministry at the meeting.

In addition, special sessions could be called at any time for particular issues, according to the agreement. Assistant ministers or pertinent bureau chiefs are to head each ministry at the special session.

So far, the two ministries have been engaged in such cooperation unofficially.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES ANDROPOV ON CPSU ANNIVERSARY

BK030719 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0443 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Aug (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 80th founding anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, has sent warm congratulations to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The message said, among other things:

For 8 decades, the Soviet working class -- gloriously putting into practice the thoughts and works of the great Lenin, and under the circumstances, Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism -- has played an important role in the social development of people. The imposing achievements in the building of Lenin's party since the birth of the CPSU, particularly since the October 1917 revolution, are the results of the heroism and the persistent labor full of creative spirit of the Soviet people under the correct leadership of the CPSU.

Since then, the USSR has provided an example of the triumphant application of the internal and external Leninist policy as shown by the audacity in achieving tasks aimed at building communism as defined by the 26th CPSU Congress. All this represents an immense contribution to the strengthening of the socialist community which advocates the expansion of international cooperation and detente based on equality and security for the benefit of world peace.

We, communists, the party, government, and Kampuchean people, are optimistic and proud to belong to this ideological current -- Marxism-Leninism -- which is the most influential in the history of world civilization. We acclaim and support all the relevant peace initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at stopping the arms race and for detente and disarmament.

We are profoundly grateful to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and people for their powerful support -- material as well as political -- and their effective and timely assistance granted to the KPRP and the Kampuchean Government and people.

I am glad to see the relations of fraternal friendship and multiform cooperation between our two countries being further strengthened daily to serve the common cause of our two peoples in the interests of peace and social progress in Southeast Asia and the world.

SPK SUMS UP THAI BORDER VIOLATIONS IN JULY

BK030925 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0438 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Aug (SPK) -- According to military sources, in July, Thai aircraft violated the Kampuchean airspace 31 times. The aircraft, mainly reconnaissance planes of the L-19 and OV-10 types, helicopters, and F-5 jet fighters, flew over areas located between 2 and 5 km inside the Kampuchean border, particularly Ampil, Poipet, Chong Chom, Dangcum, Ta Sanh, Samlot, Koh Kong, the Preah Vihear ruins, Romiet, and Phnum Malai.

At sea, 724 Thai vessels -- including 3 warships -- violated Kampuchean territorial waters in the sectors located between 3 and 38 nautical miles from Koh Kong and Kaoh Tang islands.

On land, artillery batteries based in Thailand pounded many sectors located between 3 and 10 km inside Kampuchean territory.

Among the areas hit by the bombardment were the Preah Vihear ruins, Romiet, Khvao, Komrieng, Kompong Ley, Pailin, and Hills 230 and 505. The attackers used 82-mm, and 120-mm mortars, H-12 rocket launchers, and recoilless guns as well.

During the month of July, 498 reactionaries, who had infiltrated from Thailand, were put out of action by Kampuchean border guards who also destroyed or seized a large quantity of weapons and war material.

BANGKOK POST ON REPORTED PURGE OF CHAN SENG

BK030552 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Aug 83 p 4

["Eye on Indochina" column by Alan Dawson: "The Quiet Purge in Kampuchea"]

[Text] Internal opposition has never been one of the publicised issues in communist Indochina, and what has been going on in Kampuchea in the past couple of months is thus extremely difficult to get a handle on.

There has been some sort of opposition, and the authorities have been dealing with it, apparently ruthlessly. A significant number of Khmers serving the Heng Samrin regime have been certainly purged, probably imprisoned and, possibly, physically punished. Beyond this, few facts are known. The exact reasons for the purge and the number of Khmers involved are unclear. Also unknown is how widespread the purge is. It is clear that there has been a major sweep of Heng Samrin officials in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, and to a lesser degree in neighbouring Battambang. But whether the purge has extended further is just unknown at this point. The two provinces border Thailand and therefore news reaches this country from these areas first.

Also, although there is a huge amount of evidence that the purge is Vietnamese-directed, rather than emanating from the Heng Samrin administration itself. [sentence as published] If, repeat if, this is so, it is significant to those who argue that Vietnam is colonising Kampuchea.

One thing appears clear. The purge has reached into the highest ranks of the pro-Vietnam, Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Party (PRP), as the communists of that country have called themselves since 1951.

The ruling Central Committee of this ruling party now appears to have one member fewer. Chan Seng, the 18th-ranking communist in the Phnom Penh party, has gone to jail or worse and now, undoubtedly, is a non-person.

His fall from power is a major blow to those who speak of the great unity of Khmers against the return of the opposition including the Khmer Rouge. For Chan Seng, in addition to being a major holder of power in Kampuchea, was a model new communist in the people's republic.

He is 48 this year. While his origins are officially unknown, it appears that he is in fact a native of Kampuchea's northwest, where he has served for the past several years. Chan Seng is a longtime guerrilla fighter with battlefield experience against the French, when he fought with pro-Viet Minh forces, and against the Lon Nol regime when he fought under Pol Pot's men.

According to a number of sources, including the Heng Samrin regime's own propaganda organs, Chan Seng split with Pol Pot in 1975. This, to most observers, means that he was one of the early victims of Khmer Rouge purges against "impure," and usually pro-Vietnam, elements in the Pol Pot party; known as the Communist Party of Kampuchea.

His defection to "Vietnamese friends" thus far predates in both time and importance those of better known Khmer communists such as Heng Samrin and his foreign minister Hun Sen, who did not flee the Khmer Rouge until at least 1977.

It also appears that Chang Seng was, in the Lon Nol days, working in the east of the nation, next to the Vietnam border, since it is unlikely that he could have moved all the way across the country to defect in those days. Indeed, following the January 1979 rout of the Khmer Rouge from Phnom Penh, Chang Seng first appeared in public as co-chief of Svay Rieng Province, the so-called "Parrot's Beak" which juts into Vietnam to within 60 kilometres of Ho Chi Minh City.

His co-chief of that important province was Heng Samkai, who is also a senior Khmer communist, still in charge of Svay Rieng Province, and best known as the elder brother of Heng Samrin himself.

Chang Seng was moved to Siem Reap, which includes Angkor Wat, in about mid-1979 to root out corrupt officials. He was named province chief and, when the party became public, was appointed senior communist in the province and in the entire northeastern section. He has been featured in official media on many occasions. He was one of the [words indistinct] pullback of Vietnamese forces.

Why he was purged is unknown. Coalition government sources insist that the Vietnamese turned him out of power because they believed he was supporting the coalition against Vietnamese colonialism. This may even be true.

Shortly after his arrest was first reported, in any case, a senior Heng Samrin communist official from Phnom Penh travelled to Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey to take a look at the province, according to official media. SPK news agency said that in a speech to local officials, Chea Sim told them to beware of "reactionary elements in disguise." This likely referred to Chang Seng and a host of other former regime members who now are purged, locked up or worse.

Footnote: Resistance members, and particularly Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), have been eager to provide details on the purge of the northwest, including names. They have been as coy as their opponents, however, in claiming or denying association with those who have been purged. A KPNLF bulletin says that some of the more than 300 local officials have felt the axe in recent months because "they were simply fed up with the (Vietnamese) colonialists."

But then, enigmatically, it adds: "Did all these 300-plus have links with the KPNLF? There were innocent ones."

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES UNDER KHMER ROUGE CITED

BK040710 Phnom Pknh SPK in English 1127 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Aug (SPK) -- The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique killed 482,050 people in Kandal Province during their genocidal rule over Kampuchea. Also according to testimonies given by the 68,680 witnesses, 2,563 people were maimed and 228,535 others reported missing. Material destruction included the razing of 100,990 houses and 298 Buddhist temples.

In Takeo Province 132,897 people were butchered, among them 63,542 peasants, 5,673 Buddhist bonzes and 1,535 minority nationals. Seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty-five other inhabitants were reported missing. The 5,687 survivors were wrecked physically and morally.

Evidence of Pol Pot crimes in Svay Rieng Province were given by 34,737 witnesses, who lost 94,543 close relatives. The victims included 57,326 peasants and 1,334 Buddhist bonzes. Two thousand two hundred and seventeen other people were reported missing, and 155 others maimed for life.

In Prey Veng Province 461,176 inhabitants were disposed of by Pol Pot's troops. The 68,351 witnesses interviewed by investigators said among the victims there were 408,170 peasants, 2,572 Buddhist bonzes and 1,539 minorities nationals. They added that 24,085 other people had been reported missing and 1,076 injured.

MOULINAKA LEADER NHEN SOPHON REPORTEDLY DEAD

BK040103 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Aug 83 p 6

[Excerpt] Colonel Nhem Sophon, one of the founders of the Moulinaka movement, died yesterday morning in a liberated zone of Kampuchea, a highly reliable Khmer source told the BANGKOK POST. Although very few details are available, it seems that a few days ago Col Nhem Sophon suffered from a high fever.

VODK REPROVES SRV FOR 'SLANDERING' THAILAND

BK031300 (Clandestine) Voice of Domestic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Le Duan Aggressors Are the Expansionists, Annexationists, and Exterminators of the Kampuchean Race"]

[Text] Over the past few days, the Vietnamese aggressors have instigated their puppets in Phnom Penh to insanely slander Thailand and accuse it of wanting to swallow up the Kampuchean territory. The Vietnamese aggressors have instigated their Phnom Penh puppets to use the obsolete trick of a thief crying stop thief in an attempt to conceal the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and the Vietnamese criminal acts in massacring the Kampuchean people by every available method, so that the Vietnamese aggressors can exterminate the Kampuchean race and annex the Kampuchean territory. However, the Vietnamese aggressors can fool nobody with this trick.

The whole world is well aware of the Vietnamese history of expansion into and annexation of other countries. In the past, Vietnam annexed the Champa empire and exterminated the Cham nationality. It annexed the Kampuchea Kraom territory and exterminated the Kampuchea Kraom nationality. Even in the current century, Vietnam still nurtures the ambition to expand into and annex neighboring countries. The plan to annex Kampuchea has been defined in the Vietnamese party's political program for over 50 years now. The northeastern part of Thailand has also been included in Vietnam's expansionist policy.

Laos has already been annexed by Vietnam. Laos does not enjoy its own sovereignty and territorial integrity. Everything in Laos has been controlled and managed by Vietnam. Vietnam has already abolished the Lao border. Thus, no one else but the Vietnamese aggressors are the expansionists. They are the ones who want to annex Kampuchea and exterminate the Kampuchean race.

Let us take a look at some facts. Whose armed forces are stationed in Kampuchean territory? Who is massacring the Kampuchean people and attempting to exterminate the Kampuchean race? Who is nibbling at the Kampuchean territory, islands and territorial waters? Who is now stealthily moving the border markers into Kampuchea? Nobody else is doing this except the Hanoi Vietnamese expansionists.

The Hanoi Vietnamese authorities have stationed more than 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops and more than 50,000 Vietnamese administrative officials in Kampuchea. They are occupying Kampuchea and massacring the Kampuchea people in a most cruel and barbarous manner every day. The Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors have sent and are continuing to millions of Vietnamese nationals to plunder the Kampuchean territory and are carrying out the Vietnamization plan to exterminate the Kampuchean race. It is the Hanoi Vietnamese expansionists who are nibbling the Kampuchean territory by stealthily dismantling the border markers on land and by plundering and seizing Kampuchea's territory, islands, and territorial waters.

Therefore, no matter how hard they have tried to turn white to black and vice versa, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors can never conceal all these facts. On the contrary, the more they have tried, the clearer the world has seen their evil, abominable, and tricky nature.

The peoples and countries in Southeast Asia, the Asian-Pacific region and elsewhere throughout the world will certainly increase their vigilance at the perfidious political and diplomatic maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors by more vigorously opposing the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and jointly pressuring Vietnam until it withdraws all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the four UNGA resolutions.

Our Kampuchean nation and people are well aware of the fact that nobody but the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors are a dangerous threat to the survival of the Kampuchean nation and race. Therefore, the entire Kampuchean nation and people pledge to continue to hold aloft the banner of national unity and jointly fight the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors until all of them are driven out of the Kampuchean territory so that we can completely liberate our beloved Kampuchean fatherland, thus allowing Kampuchea to remain an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country and contributing to defending peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia, as well as peace in the world.

KPNLF RELEASES PHOTOGRAPHS OF MILITARY ADVANCES

BK030118 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] The Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) has made public the first pictures of its Kampuchean resistance troops entering a village in the interior of the country. The Son Sann organisation did not identify the village involved, apparently for security reasons.

The KPNLF, in a communique released yesterday, said the pictures illustrated the new, aggressive policy of the front's military arm, which up until last year was trying to make advances through political means.

Last September, however, a new military committee took over command of the KPNLF army and moved to try to take the offensive against Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops. "Henceforth, let us move east," Son Sann told the troops in an order of the day. "Our sacred mission is to liberate our motherland from the Vietnamese aggressors." The resistance group launched a series of successful attacks on Vietnamese positions close to the Thai frontier, inside Kampuchea, late last year, but suffered several reverses in the Vietnamese offensive in the first part of this year.

The pictures released by the KPNLF yesterday show a small contingent of troops, most of them carrying communist-made weapons, in an obviously poor and small village.

Virtually all the villagers shown are women and children. "Soon they will be entering towns, and even cities, in the same manner as they now are entering villages," the front release said.

The new pictures of resistance forces operating in a populated area of Kampuchea follow publication in June of similar pictures of Khmer Rouge forces in several northwestern villages of the country. The KPNLF said villagers generally welcomed the troops, saying that they had heard of the Son Sann forces but had never seen them. "We knew about you but never had any idea when you would come or if you will come," the front quoted an old woman as saying.

VODK REPORTS KHMER DESERTERS FROM SRV FORCES

BK300203 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Between 31 June and 4 July, 153 conscripted Khmer soldiers posted at various positions in Angkor Chey District, Kampot Province, deserted the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and returned home. The reason is that they refuse to serve the Vietnamese.

The movement of conscripted Khmer soldiers to revolt, oppose, and desert the Vietnamese enemy is spreading everywhere. Through their own experience, the fraternal Khmer soldiers clearly realize the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' cruel and barbarous acts against their relatives and against the entire Kampuchean people and nation. They see that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not need any Khmer nationals; instead, they only exterminate the Kampuchean race in order to plunder the Kampuchean territory and make it their own. This is why all the Khmer soldiers have deserted the Vietnamese enemy and joined the great movement of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in order to defend and safeguard our Kampuchean nation and race.

VODK CITES 'VIETNAMIZATION' OF 'CONTROLLED ZONE'

BK310422 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] In July, the Vietnamese aggressors sent 100 families of Vietnamese nationals from Vietnam to settle in Kep town and an area west of Kampot market in Kampot Province. The international public has been paying great attention to the Le Duan Vietnam aggressors' Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea and condemns this Vietnamization policy and demands the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors have tried to deny that they have carried out this Vietnamization plan in Kampuchea. However, while making this denial, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors have sent and are continuing to send thousands of Vietnamese families to settle in Kampuchea in a systematic and planned manner. In order to let these Vietnamese nationals settle in fertile land where there are plenty of crops, rice, and food, the Vietnamese aggressors have driven our Kampuchean people from their houses and land and sent them to live in arid land that has neither shelter nor trees. Sometimes, they forced our Kampuchean people to stay in strategic hamlets from which they banned them from moving, thus starving them to death.

This policy to Vietnamize Kampuchea is now being implemented by the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors in their controlled zone in Kampuchea.

PASASON CITED ON WU XUEQIAN VISIT TO THAILAND

BK031053 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Vientiane, August 3 (OANA-KPL) -- "A normalization of the state of mutual understanding among SEA countries is what Beijing doesn't want," observed PASASON in a commentary.

The fact has apparently shown, during a 3-day visit of Chinese foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, to Thailand, Beijing reactionary circles have attempted to maintain tensions in SEA region for their own benefits, the organ of the party CC assessed.

Regarding efforts to heal different view-points among the tri-partite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Wu Xueqian has stated in Thailand to continually support Pol Pot gang and further threatened to teach Vietnam a second lesson. Having realized that a positive move toward a trend to ameliorate the situation in the region, Beijing hegemonists and expansionists have continued sending its foreign minister to tour ASEAN member-states to impose their schemes of the so-called "Vietnamese provocation" upon the ASEAN leaders, PASASON evaluated. It is clear since this positive situation in SEA will surely obstruct the implementation of Beijing hegemonistic policy, Beijing reactionary circles hand in hand with U.S. imperialists and their regional stooges have stubbornly aspersed the good intention of the three Indochinese countries, aiming at diverting the regional and world opinions.

Wu Xueqian's statement during his visit to Thailand reaffirmed a dark objective of Beijing circles regarding SEA regional affairs. His arrogant tone is aimed at reinforcing the continual existence of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government which is bound to be split due to the conflict of opinions among themselves. The Beijing's additional purpose in its ASEAN nations' tour is to impose the notion of "leagal presence" of genocidal Pol Pot clique in U.N.O. However, the more they try to legalize the presence of this genocidal gang in the international organs, the more they have profoundly plunged into a deep swamp of shameful failure as it was the case at the 7th Nonaligned Summit, the paper estimated.

THAI PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO VISIT

BK030214 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Aug 83

[3 August Press Release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs]

[Text] At the invitation of the SPC, the delegation of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Thai House of Representatives, led by Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, chairman of the committee, will pay an official visit ot the LPDR in the near future.

Vientiane, 3 August 1983 The Foreign Affairs Ministry.

SOVIET ACROBATS PERFORM FOR DEFENSE PERSONNEL

BK030523 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Excerpt] On the evening of 30 July, the Soviet acrobatic team presented a performance at the club house of the Army General Political Department to entertain a large number of cadres and combatants of the Ministry of National Defense.

Among those attending the performance were Maj Gen Siphon Phalikhan, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the Army General Political Department; Maj Gen Somsak Saisongkham, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the Army General Staff Department; Brig Gen Osakan Thammatheva, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and deputy chief of the Army General Political Department; several members of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy chiefs of all departments attached to the Ministry of National Defense, high- and intermediate-ranking officers, and military attaches of some foreign countries accredited to Laos.

VIGILANCE AGAINST PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE URGED

BK031154 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Editorial: "Heighten Vigilance Against Enemy Psychological Warfare Tactics"]

[Text] Psychological warfare is part of the enemy strategy in carrying out a scheme to aggress against, undermine, topple, and swallow our country. It is a dangerously cunning and deceitful trick to discreetly and convincingly alienate our cadres and combatants from our ideology and principles.

In waging the war of aggression against our country, in addition to using force to destroy our revolution, the imperialists and their reactionary henchmen have paid particular attention to carrying out psychological warfare tactics in a careful manner. Though suffering a painful defeat in their war of aggression, the enemies have continually implemented these tactics in an attempt to destroy our revolution and alienate our cadres and combatants. While our entire party, army, and people are currently making all efforts to implement the resolutions adopted at the third LPRP congress and to fulfill the two strategic duties of defending the country and building socialism, the U.S. imperialists, Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, and other reactionary forces have colluded with one another to step up their evil intention of destroying our revolution through all ways and means, including psychological warfare, with the aim of weakening, aggressing against, undermining, and swallowing our country. They have made the application of psychological warfare tactics their state policy in employing the strategy to infiltrate our country, destroy our party leadership, slander and distort our party's and state's policies, and alienate our party leadership, administrative elements, the armed forces, public security forces, and all mass organizations in order to effect their scheme of peaceful change [han pian doi santi] in our country. These are their most convincingly deceitful, cunning, and notorious maneuvers which are difficult to detect.

In carrying out psychological warfare, the enemies have employed such methods as launching slanderous campaigns against the policies of our party and state, including the policy of taking the country toward socialism, the policy on military affairs, and economic and foreign policy; exploiting our immediate difficulties in carrying out the revolution and certain weaknesses and shortcomings of our cadres and combatants as evidence to slander the new regime and our party and state; carrying out deceitful propaganda campaigns to divide our people, to destroy the internal unity of our party, administration, front, people, and revolutionary forces, to create division between the lower and higher levels, the center and regional levels, the party and the masses; the administration and the people, the army and the people, and the various tribes of our people, to divide and destroy the special solidarity among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, to create division between Laos and the Soviet Union, Laos and the other fraternal countries, and to divide the Lao revolution and the world revolution. In particular, the enemies are now concentrating efforts on creating division within our party, destroying the special solidarity among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, destroying the solidarity between Laos and the Soviet Union and between Laos and other fraternal socialist countries in order to isolate our country from the socialist community so that they can easily attack and swallow it in the end.

In addition to making slanderous propaganda campaigns to isolate and threaten our country, the enemies are also trying to popularize the decadent and extravagant material way of life pursued by the imperialists and Westerners with the aim of luring and deceiving our people to flee our country. In particular, they try to alienate our youths and students, those elements who were used to pursuing the decadent social life of the imperialists, and bad and undecided persons among our ranks. They do this by first trying to get acquainted with, giving gifts to, and bribing our cadres and militants to condition the latter to work for them, to betray their country, and to oppose party and state policies. If such a maneuver fails, they will resort to creating suspicion among, isolating, harassing and murdering our people.

The enemies are also making propaganda by praising the system adopted by the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, especially the strength of their economies, manpower, weaponry, and other areas, and popularizing the cause pursued by the counterrevolutionary organizations and the so-called national liberation front and the existence of the so-called paramount rulers of the Meo and Yao tribal people with a view to opposing our new regime and instigating the counterrevolutionaries to create disturbances, especially in the areas inhabited by ethnic minority people.

All the enemy psychological warfare tactics are intended to develop illusions among our cadres, combatants, and people; distort the truth about our people's labor, work, and struggle to defend and build the country; weaken our people's fighting spirit; alienate our cadres and combatants from our ideology and revolutionary stand so that they will be able to destroy our revolutionary forces in the end.

All in all, we can see that the enemies' tactics of psychological warfare are extremely dangerous, cunning, and difficult to detect. The enemies have used these maneuvers to effect a peaceful change in our country in their favor. As a result, a few of our cadres and combatants have fallen for their tricks and have resorted to pursuing a decadent way of life by becoming selfish and corrupt, thus adversely affecting the policies of our party and state, the law of the country, and the regulations of the army. This is why we must maintain a high sense of revolutionary vigilance and alertness in order to promptly thwart any enemy psychological warfare maneuvers.

To achieve this goal, the party committees and all unit combatants, state employees, and workers in order to convince them to clearly understand that the enemies are now employing psychological warfare tactics as a strategy to infiltrate, create disturbances among, and destroy our ranks, to destroy the party leadership, to weaken the revolutionary forces, and to alienate our people. Then, we must define the responsibilities for our cadres and combatants in safeguarding the party and internal unity so as to effectively oppose enemy psychological warfare. We must pay attention to popularizing the party's policies, exposing the enemies' deceitful propaganda campaigns, and pointing out certain illusions created by the enemies to deceive our cadres and combatants into becoming propaganda tools for them. We must also pay attention to managing and controlling our people's political and ideological direction, raising the standard of operation of party units and three-man youth cells of all fundamental army units, pinpointing and rectifying any liberal behavior that may lead to developing disrespect toward the organization, unprincipled relations, corruption, and an unscrupulous way of life. We must be concerned with the well-being of all cadres, combatants, state employees, and workers, and earnestly and sincerely respect the people's right to mastership.

Only by doing this will we be able to refrain from adopting an erroneous line of thinking, and triumphantly oppose and smash all cunning psychological warfare tactics of the enemies and gloriously fulfill all the tasks entrusted by the party and people.

KRIANGSAK CITED ON UPCOMING TRIP TO LAOS

BK310352 Bangkok THE BANGKOK POST in English 31 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] Former Premier Kriangsak Chamanan said yesterday he hoped his forthcoming trip to Laos would help clean up problems between Thailand and the Vientiane regime.

Gen Kriangsak, leader of the National Democratic Party, will head a team of MPS on an official five-day visit to Laos in his capacity as chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee.

He said his itinerary during the trip, which begins on Thursday, will include a meeting with Laos' President Prince Souphanouvong and Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane.

Gen Kriangsak said that the main purpose of the visit was to understand the attitude of Laos towards Thailand, to hear the Laotian view of the problems and to create a feeling of friendship.

He said he hoped that in return he might get a response that will be beneficial to both countries.

The NDP leader said that although Thailand has an embassy in Laos "our visit as normal citizens may help us to get a better knowledge of the basic problems between the two countries."

He would discuss with Laotian leaders any topic that would improve relations, including trade and border problems.

On trade prospects, Gen Kriangsak said he did not understand why "we have to look at everything as strategic goods." Laos could get strategic goods from other sources, he said.

Gen Kriangsak said that he did not believe that Laos was a threat to Thai security, adding: "I still have confidence that we are like brothers although we have different rules."

'NATION' WELCOMES VISIT TO LAOS BY LAWMAKERS

BK020159 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Trip to Laos by MP's Is Welcome Initiative"]

[Text] Former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan's visit to Laos beginning this Thursday, at the head of a team of MPs, is unlikely to produce any result immediately of a dramatic nature, but in the long run it will certainly help Thailand and, hopefully, Laos. For several years now relations between Laos and Thailand have not been strained nor have they been overtly friendly and the visit by the group from the House of Representatives, we sincerely hope, will be a first step towards the gradual strengthening of ties between the neighbours.

Kriangsak at the moment is chairman of the House Standing committee on Foreign Affairs and during his brief tenure as prime minister he revealed himself as one with a solid grip on foreign affairs. He is also the leader of one of the parties in the coalition government of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

There was an original suggestion that the House Standing Committee should also visit Hanoi but the issue became very sensitive when the Vietnamese foreign minister flatly turned down the pull-back of his country's troops 30 km away from the Thai border.

What interests us most is that the parliamentarians are taking a serious interest in foreign affairs and are acting as an arm of the government. We do not have the absolute separation of the government into the executive, legislative and judiciary branches, but the lines do exist and it is vital that the legislative body take a special interest in all matters that come within its scope of its deliberations and act constructively to help the executive branch -- in this instance the Foreign Ministry.

The Foreign Ministry is, of course, vested with all the information necessary in formulating a foreign policy that concerns numerous countries, big and small. The House is entitled to question the formulation and implementation of foreign policy, but if the performance of the opposition till now is any indication, such exercise will only end in a fiasco exposing sensitive nerves. On the other hand, if the Kriangsak team does some good work in Vientiane and finds out that Thai policy toward neighbouring Laos could be improved, we are sure the Foreign Ministry would welcome it. Possibly such an issue could be debated in the House without any fanfare or the committee could make its own recommendation to the Foreign Ministry on a confidential basis.

It is a very sensible and laudatory move on the part of the parliamentarians and it is of great value to all concerned as compared to the pointless rhetorical flashes that have marked House sessions. There are a number of irritating minor problems which this committee could bring up for discussion with officials in Vientiane -- the border trade is one of the most important. There is also the question of refugees relating to repatriation and Laotian reaction to such a move.

Then, of course, there is the Kampuchean problem which may be discussed but it is too enormous involving such big countries like the Soviet Union and China and in which Laos is likely to toe the line expressed in the Indochinese foreign ministers' meeting in Phnom Penh recently.

Kriangsak and his team will be able to convey with sincerity Thailand's genuine desire for friendly relationship with Laos, since they will not be viewed as tools of the government.

And as the saying goes, the definition of a problem is half the solution.

BRIEFS

RICE SALES TO INDIA -- India has agreed to buy some 360 million bahht worth of 25 percent super grade white Thai rice for shipments during this month and next month. The purchases were made through recent bidding called by the Indian Embassy in Bangkok. The price of rice to be shipped during this month is \$220 per ton, while that to be shipped next month will be priced at \$224 per ton. The Indian Government is now negotiating the purchase of another 150,000 tons of Thai rice on a government-to-government basis. [Excerpts] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 26 Jul 83 BK]

KAMPHAENG PHET OIL PRODUCTION -- Crude from the oil field in Kamphaeng Phet Province is now flowing at 4,700 barrels per day, only 300 barrels lower than the initially set target. The daily crude production has been achieved from six wells discovered by the concessionaire -- Thai Shell Exploration and Production Company is now carrying out exploratory tests in its additional 22 crude wells in the area. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 27 Jul 83 BK]

COMMENTARY ON WU XUEQIAN'S THAILAND VISIT

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Threats

BK031215 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] The Hanoi army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Wednesday said that the Beijing administration has not yet given up its ambition to annex the Indochinese countries and expand to Southeast Asia. The paper was commenting on Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's recent trip to Thailand.

Speaking at a press conference in Bangkok, the Chinese top diplomat again threatened to teach Vietnam another lesson and reaffirmed China's continued support for the genocidal Pol Pot clique. QUAN DOI NHAN DAN said: China has feverishly opposed Vietnam since its failure to carry out its expansionist and hegemonist policy in Kampuchea.

VNA Cites PASASON

OW031624 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 3 -- To normalise relations and restore mutual understanding among the countries in Southeast Asia is what Beijing is vigorously against, observed the Lao paper PASASON in a commentary. That was evident through the three-day visit of Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, to Thailand, the paper noted.

The paper pointed out that Wu's Thailand tour was motivated by China's fear before the positive trend toward dialogue among the countries in the region, because such a trend is a major obstacle to Beijing's expansionist scheme. It came as no surprise, the paper added, that in concert with the United States, China has stubbornly rejected the repeated well-meaning proposals of the three Indochinese countries.

PASASON condemned as an "arrogant attitude" Xueqian's threat to "teach Vietnam a second lesson."

"Another purpose of China through the Thailand visit of its foreign minister was to impose the presence of the genocidal Pol Pot clique at the United Nations and other international bodies. But, as has been shown at the 7th summit of the non-aligned countries, all these efforts can only bring China still more bitter failures," the paper concluded.

SRV PARTY, STATE DELEGATION VISITS CUBA

OW021805 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 2 -- A Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Vice-Chairman Dong Si Nguyen was received in Havana last Friday by Guillermo Garcia, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice-president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

Guillermo Garcia reiterated the full support and assistance of the party, the government and the people of Cuba for the Vietnamese people's socialist construction and struggle against Beijing expansionism and other reactionary forces.

Dong Si Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, voiced complete support for the Cuban people's socialist construction and national defence. He thanked the party, the government and the people of Cuba for their selfless and wholehearted assistance to the Vietnamese revolution. The Vietnamese delegation, which has been in Cuba for the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the day of national rebellion, toured a number of places in Havana.

Marine Transport Minutes Signed

OW021811 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 2 -- The minutes of a meeting on cooperation in marine transportation between Vietnam and Cuba have been signed in Havana. Signatories were Dong Si Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of communications and transport; and Guillermo Garcia Frias, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice-president of the Councils of State, and of Ministers, and minister of transportation.

The minutes laid down the basic principles for future agreements to further promote the cooperation in marine transportation between the two countries.

GENERAL SECTION OF DRAFT PENAL CODE PUBLISHED

Part I

BK021558 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Preamble and Chapter I of the General Section of the SRV Draft Penal Code]

[Text] Preamble

The SRV Constitution, adopted by the National Assembly in December 1980, has institutionalized the CPV's line and determined that the state shall administer the management of society according to the law and unceasingly strengthen socialist legislation.

The penal code occupies an especially important position in the SRV legal system. It is a sharp tool used by the state of proletarian dictatorship to defend the socialist regime, safeguard political security and public order and safety, protect the citizens' basic rights, and to struggle against and prevent all criminal acts, thereby contributing to fulfilling the two strategic tasks laid down by the party, namely successfully building socialism and standing ready to fight to firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

This penal code is a continuation and development of the criminal laws applied by our state since the August revolution. It sums up the experiences of our country in the struggle against and prevention of infractions over the past few decades, while providing for future infractions.

This penal code embodies the right to socialist collective mastery of our people under the leadership of the working class. It gives expression to the spirit of actively preventing and resolutely struggling against infractions and reflects our party's and state's policy of combining punishment with education and severe penalties with clemency.

At the same time, it reflects the spirit of socialist humanitarianism and a confidence in man's capacity for reform under the socialist system.

Scrupulously implementing the penal code is a common task of all state organs, all social organizations, and all the people.

General Section

Chapter I -- Basic Provisions

Article 1. The Tasks of the Penal Code

The penal code has the tasks of defending the socialist system and the people's right to socialist collective mastery, safeguarding the people's basic rights, protecting socialist law and order, combating all criminal acts, and, at the same time, inculcating in all people a law-abiding sense and a sense of struggle against infractions and preventing them. To fulfill these tasks, this code defines infractions and the penalties they incur.

Article 2. The Bases of Penal Responsibility

Only offenders of the crimes stipulated in the penal code are subject to penal responsibility. Penalties must be decided by the court.

Article 3. The Principles for Handling Infractions

1. All infractions must be promptly detected and dealt with quickly and justly. It is necessary to ensure that all infractions are handled in accordance with law.

2. Severe punishment must be meted out against chief conspirators, gang leaders, those who have obstinately tried to resist, hooligans, recidivists, degenerate and debauched persons who have abused their power to perpetrate crimes, and those who have committed organized crimes to purposely cause serious consequences.

Leniency should be given to offenders who have honestly repented and admitted their guilt, denounced their accomplices, and rendered meritorious services to compensate for their mistakes, and who have voluntarily reformed themselves or paid compensations for the losses they have caused.

3. Penalties which are lighter than imprisonment can be applied to first-time offenders of less serious crimes who have repented. These offenders can be turned over to various state organs and social organizations for education or bailed out by their families.

4. Those who have been sentenced to imprisonment are compelled to serve their sentences in prison. They are also compelled to work and reform themselves so that they can become citizens who are useful to society. If they produce great progress, a dismissal or commutation of their sentences can be considered.

5. With regard to those who have completed their prison terms, conditions should be created for them to make a honest living. When they meet the requirement set by the law, they may have their sentences annulled.

Article 4. Responsibilities in Fighting and Preventing Infractions

1. All public security agencies, organs of control, courts and juridicial organs have the responsibility to fully perform their functions and duties, while guiding and assisting other state organs and various social organizations and the citizens in the fight against and the prevention of infractions, as well as in the supervision and education of criminals.
2. All state organs and social organizations are duty-bound to educate those persons under their management so that they can enhance their revolutionary consciousness, improve their respect for the law and protection of it, and respect all the rules of socialist life. They are also duty-bound to promptly adopt measures to eliminate the causes and conditions which lead to infractions in their organs and organizations.
3. Every citizen has the duty to struggle actively against and prevent infractions.

IMPORTANCE OF LAW, DISCIPLINE IN SOCIETY STRESSED

BK011602 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Jul 83

[NHAN DAN 1 August editorial: "Manage Society According to the Law, Live and Work in a Disciplined Manner"]

[Text] Our state, in accordance with the party's line and policies, directly manages the economy and society, firmly maintains the dictatorship of the proletariat, develops the working people's right to collective mastery, and simultaneously carries out the three revolutions, with the scientific and technological revolution as the linchpin. All this is aimed at developing production, improving the people's living standards, and building a new culture and a new type of man.

To satisfactorily fulfill these tasks, the state must enact laws to help the people clearly realize what they may and may not do. State laws provide a basis, a prop for the people to develop their right to mastery and struggle against the enemy's acts of sabotage and bad elements' misdeeds injuring the party's and state's prestige and jeopardizing the socialist economic system and the order of the social machinery. The state's managerial strength and effectiveness are reflected in the legal system. State laws, in the final analysis, are the institutionalization of the party's line and policies.

In the light of the resolution of the fifth party congress, our state has paid much attention to enhancing socialist legislation, urgently concretized the new Constitution by gradually building a perfect legal system, and attached utmost importance to formulating economic, criminal, labor, civil, and other laws. The strengthening of social management according to the law has been constantly promoted and has yielded good initial results.

The maintenance of social discipline and state law, however, still shows many shortcomings. One of our prominent major shortcomings is the fact that many aspects of socialist legislation and state laws are seldom observed in economic, state, and social management. Numerous negative phenomena such as speculation, smuggling, making of faked goods, conduct of illegal businesses, and embezzlement of socialist property are not promptly, strictly, and judiciously exposed and dealt with.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, have taken advantage of the weaknesses in our maintenance of law and order, especially those in the implementation of various procedures, regulations, and laws, and in economic and social management, to wage an extremely cruel multifaceted war of sabotage against our people.

Not a few degenerate and deviant elements among the ranks of party cadres and members have abused their positions and powers to embezzle public property, take bribes, carry out smuggling, and exploit people, and have colluded with bourgeois elements and dishonest merchants to enrich themselves illegally and bully the masses without being promptly punished. Such elements can be found even in the central-level sectors, in various provinces and cities, and in important state economic units. This is an outrage which lessens the party's prestige and the state machinery's managerial efficiency.

As long as these corrupt elements are not punished and the socialist legal system is flouted, as long as rightism prevails and the dictatorship of the proletariat is slackened in the struggle between us and the enemy, the class struggle, and the struggle between the two roads in the fields of production, socialist transformation, and distribution and circulation, no party's and state's line, positions, and policies, however correct and good they may be, are likely to bring about a drastic change in the socio-economic situation.

Firmly maintaining socialist law and order in the economic, cultural, social, and national defense fields is an imperative and pressing task.

In recent months, knowing how to rely on the people to develop the combined strength of the proletarian dictatorship and by coordinating with all the sectors and localities concerned, Hanoi municipality and some other localities have been able to initially enforce regulations on industrial and commercial taxation along with struggle against speculators, smugglers, producers of fake goods, and violators of socialist property.

By taking resolute action against the dealing strictly and justly with lawbreakers, we can effectively enhance the people's respect for the socialist legal system and provide them with a source of inspiration and confidence in the efficiency of the revolutionary administration and state law. To fulfill all targets of the state plan, we must exert efforts not only in terms of scientific and technical work and labor strength, but also in the scrupulous implementation of the regulations and systems concerning economic and technical management, the laws on safeguarding natural resources and socialist property and controlling the market, currency, prices, and imports and exports, and other laws.

Introducing law into life and shaping a lifestyle and working in accordance with law is a good issue and a type of work which belongs not only to the state and the Council of Ministers, but also to every person and sector and the entire party and people. It has been pointed out in the fourth party Central Committee plenum that it is necessary to intensively inspect, control, and streamline the organization of the state and enhance its legal system and law, while enforcing discipline and law strictly, justly, and equally in all cases of infractions. Persons with high positions and great responsibilities who have committed mistakes or violated the law are subject to stricter disciplinary action.

It is necessary for the state to fully exercise both its political and economic powers in order to firmly maintain law and social discipline effectively struggle against infractions and other social vices, and successfully overcome the abnormal situation -- the situation in which many already promulgated laws and regulations still have not been scrupulously implemented or have not been implemented at all.

It is also necessary for the state to adopt a firm attitude and drastic measures to prevent and eliminate all violations of the people's right to collective mastery; rigorously suppress counterrevolutionaries and punish exploiters, hooligans, speculators, smugglers, and embezzlers.

All party committee and administrative echelons and all cadres and party members must play an exemplary role in implementing the Constitution and law.

They must also take the lead in the struggle to strengthen the socialist legal system and to live and work in a disciplined manner.

It is the responsibility of our entire party, army, and people to manage society according to the law, and to live and work in a disciplined manner so as to contribute actively to fulfilling the two strategic tasks -- building and defending the socialist fatherland.

ARMY PAPER ON ILLEGAL TRADE ACTIVITIES

Part III

OW010047 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Report on Part III of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article on acquisition of houses with illegal income -- date not given]

[Summary] Trading in Real Estate, a Money-Making Profession

LDD was a member of the [words indistinct] cooperative. To him, the cooperative was merely a front for his illegal business activities, a place which qualified him for ration stamps and coupons. "He did not live on an income from the cooperative, but, with ease, on another source of income, which, within a few months brought him an amount sometimes several times the income of the whole cooperative, comprising hundreds of people working for an entire month."

Although D only recently took up trading in real estate, this had, in fact, become his profession. Those who trade in real estate usually spend a certain sum of money buying and selling houses for a profit. This is one way of doing things for those who have big capital. But D had a better way.

In August 1981, he bought a plot of land on which to build a house. In June 1982, he sold this house for 76,000 dong. Three months later, he built a small house for a man named B, for which he was given a plot of land. Next to this plot, he bought another. He then had a duplex built and, in December 1982, sold each unit of the duplex for 130,000 dong. Subtracting 55,000 dong, which D had to spend for construction labor and the land, he made a profit of 205,000 dong for this duplex in less than 3 months.

In early March 1983, he bought a 40-square-meter plot of land on which he had another duplex built. He sold each unit of the duplex for 80,000 dong. It took only a month for him to build and sell this third house, probably a record.

As soon as he sold this house, he again bought land at another place and started to build another duplex, as before. But, before he could complete his business activity, he was asked to report to the police. LDD's illegal money-making trick has been checked, and his crime will be appropriately dealt with.

Washing Bags and Exchanging Pork for Flour

Nguyen Thi Hieu has five houses, built within the past few years. When someone asked: How did you get hold of such a big sum of money, she answered with the arrogance of the nouveau riche. I built houses and bought property with money earned by labor.

Let us see what her profession is and how much toil she has spent at it?

In 1976, she started her new business career by washing flour bags for the food service of Dong Da Ward. For 4 years, she contracted the washing of all of the flour bags of the two biggest factories in Hanoi using wheat flour -- a bakery and a vermicelli factory. To wash flour bags and collect the little flour left over in the bags is a legitimate and useful act. To use that flour to breed hogs and then exchange them with food stores for wheat flour is a significant act, which contributes to solving, to some extent, our current food shortage. However, Nguyen Thi Hieu got rich by engaging in illegal tricks.

Taking advantage of the loopholes in the regulations of the food service in not clearly recording the quantity and quality of bags delivered to her, she stole good bags and sold them, getting a very big sum of money. Sometimes, she bought torn bags to exchange them for good ones. How many bags she washed, how many good bags she stole, and how many torn bags she exchanged for good ones are questions the authorities are still investigating.

She also had another source of income from fraudulent tricks. This was to exchange hogs for wheat flour. She contracted with the Dong Da food service to exchange pork for wheat flour under the formula: 1 kilogram of pork for 4 kilograms of flour. As a matter of fact, she did raise hogs. However, the number of hogs she raised was only symbolic. Her transportation of hogs to the food service and of flour to her house was merely to cover her fraud. Colluding with bad elements of the food service, instead of 1 kilogram of pork for 4 kilograms of flour, she received 10 kilograms of flour. There were also cases where the flour was real, while the hogs appeared only on paper.

Without the loopholes in the food service regulations and without the collusion of a number of cadres and personnel of the food service, Hieu could not have so easily engaged in illegal business activities and made money for such a long time.

In mid-1980, Hieu moved into a thriving business: making plastic sandals. Barely in her new business, she already rapidly learned fraudulent tricks, such as making faked goods and false tax deductions.

The vital problems of plastic enterprises are raw materials and electricity. She did not lack raw materials. With plenty of money, waste materials and raw materials reached her house in large quantities. As for electricity, the people in her area used to say: It looks as if she has her own power station in her house. Those near her house, including state agencies, often had power outages. But there was power in her house 24 hours a day. Her trick was to have a special key to a transformer house in the Dong Da power network. She could enter any time, as if she were a power inspector. Such was her private power station.

Part IV

OW010259 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Report on Part IV of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article on acquisition of houses with illegal income -- date not given]

[Summary] The Bac Hai Chinese Soup Restaurant and Hoa Nhai Meat Pie Shop

More than 20 years ago, Tran Van Mui, following his wife's death, left his native village for Hanoi to earn a living. Homeless and without any support, Mui, with little capital, tried his hand unsuccessfully at various types of job. Finally, he became a street vendor of Chinese soup.

Some time later, as his capital grew, he switched to smuggling. He was nabbed by public security agents and thrown into jail. During his prison days, Mui met Trieu Thi Thinh, a notorious former illegal beef dealer, who killed two or three cows daily to supply beef for large Chinese soup restaurants. The like-minded people got along well and hatched a scheme for the days after their release.

After serving out their terms, Mui and Thinh met, seeking to carry out their plan and, as husband and wife, jointly ran the Bac Hai Chinese Soup Restaurant. During the first months, they earned just enough for their daily expenses and the rent. They then sold Chinese soup, while also practising Thinh's former trade -- illegal beef supply -- for other Chinese soup restaurants. "Some time later, they had enough money to buy the house they rented at No 74 Thuoc Bac Street, a 3-story house at No 7 Hang Phen Street, and two flats at No 11 Bat Dan Street and on Ngo Tram Street. After buying four houses, the couple still had some money to spare. They then purchased, for better security, more than 100 square meters of land in Mai Dong, where they planned to build a new-type villa.

When the commercial-trade tax decree was about to be applied in Hanoi, the couple trickily asked for a suspension of business in order to avoid tax. Although the Bac Hai Chinese Soup Restaurant was closed for some time, Mui's family did not give up the shady business. As Mui's children were arrested with all the incriminating evidence, an administrative investigation on all of Mui's property was conducted, revealing more details about the couple's previous convictions.

Between Thuoc Bac and Hang Luoc Streets, near the Oriental Medicine Institute, there is a newly-built house, whose owner is Thi Mui. Before 1974, Mui was a member of a vegetable-fruit corporation, but she then turned to the meat pie business as her health was deteriorating. "Mui confessed that she used an average of 60 kilos of meat a day, or 1,800 kilos a month, and nearly 22 tons a year. In her 8 years of business, she never paid taxes to the state. The money deriving from her tax evasion, however, was not the main source of income Mui used to build the storied house, valued at about 500,000 dong and to buy other property, valued at about 200,000 dong."

"Mui's husband is Tran Van Giai, head of a vegetable-fruit procurement station in suburban Hanoi. Giai's main line of operations was between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. The authorities' investigation shows that, in years past, Giai, taking advantage of his function and authority and state facilities, illegally earned a lot of money through raising commodity prices and engaging in crooked dealings and corruption. Giai's illegal earnings were the main source of income used to finance the construction of the aforesaid house. How large were Giai's illegal earnings is the question facing the investigative authorities, who are striving to find out the correct answer.

Money-Raking Tricks of a Street-Watering Driver and of a Man in Charge of a Material Supplies Office

Among the 45 households, with illegal property -- investigated during the second phase -- who built or bought high-priced houses, 7 were driver households, with Doan Thi Nguyen as the foremost. "Besides a 2-story house in Nghi Tam Hamlet, Quang An Village, Tu Liem District, she owned a 2-story house at 25 Hang De." Other drivers engaged in illegal business were Tran Van Dieu, driver for house construction corporation No 2, Nguyen Van Manh, driver for the Hanoi grain service, and Le Van Doan, driver for the sanitation corporation.

The money-raking tricks commonly used by a number of drivers of passenger and transport vehicles operating in the suburban areas were carrying passengers and smugglers with charges many times the state-fixed fares, engaging in illegal business and transportation of contraband commodities, and theft of state commodities.

What tricks did drivers operating within Hanoi use to enrich themselves? "Le Van Doan, 31, was a water-spraying driver for the sanitation corporation for 10 years.

His wife is an employee at the Ba Dinh Food Corporation." Doan and his wife often complained to their neighbors and friends about their low wages, the expensive cost of living, livelihood difficulties and privations, and many people took pity on them. "Suddenly, they realized that the couple had a large amount of money with which to build a 2-story house at hamlet No 1, Tu Lien village, Tu Liem District." What is wrong with the newly built house of Doan and his wife is that it was built with illegal income.

"Doan was a street-watering driver for the sanitation corporation. Aware of the water shortages suffered by a number of agencies and hospitals, Doan cunningly got in touch, through intermediaries, with those agencies and daily brought water for sale to them for 200 to 300 dong a tank of water. Usually, each agency bought 1 to 3 tanks of water daily during the cold season, and 4 to 5 tanks during the summertime. For 10 years, Doan used state vehicles and corporation fuel to transport water for sale and then pocketed the money." In addition, Doan used his corporation vehicle to transport commodities, for a fee, for smugglers who usually operated in Hanoi's surrounding areas. That is the story of the illegal income with which Doan built his 2-story house.

Conclusion

OW030326 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Report on fifth and last part of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article on acquisition of houses with illegal income -- date not given]

[Summary] In the transportation business, those who have power, if they do not constantly strengthen themselves ethically, can hardly escape the temptation of money. Nguyen The Truyen, chief of the supply section of a transportation enterprise of the Communication and Transportation Ministry, is a case in point. He is now 54 and has 5 children and a wife with a weak constitution. He had a house in Hoan Kiem ward. If he lived only on his legitimate income, his family would have encountered many difficulties. During the exchange of bank notes in 1978, his family had only 500 dong. Yet, only 4 years later, he had enough money to build a two-story house in Hang Buoi. This house was valued at 182,300 dong. His other valuable property amounted to 200,000 dong.

What did he do to possess nearly 400,000 dong to build a house and buy other property? Even though he was chief of a supply section, he could never explain that all this came from a legitimate source. Although still incomplete, the authorities have already concrete proof of these tricks in abusing power to steal and collude with state personnel to build his house.

In the list of cases recently dealt with in Hanoi, we find a number of people who are cadres and party members. Among them is LH, the director of a factory. Four years ago, LH and his family lived normal lives like many other directors and cadres' families. As a cadre with many years of service with the Truc Bach Paper Factory, he had found means to resolve difficulties so that the factory could develop its production. Since 1979, with increased demands for paper by students and state agencies, the state and paper managing agencies have adopted timely measures to create conditions for the factories to fully tap potential in manpower and local raw materials, produce all kinds of paper, and meet the requirements of millions of students of different grades.

It must be objectively assessed that, in the past, the Truc Bach Paper Factory, under Director LH's management, has made significant contributions to resolving paper supply difficulties. One outstanding contribution is the production of paper pulp with local raw materials. As factory director and originator of this production method, LH's fame spread quickly. After that, he was given many responsibilities. He consequently started selling his products and engaging in two-way exchanges with many regions.

The benefits accrued went to only two points. Some went to the collective, but a large amount entered his own pocket. Due to his thriving business, he had almost absolute power at the Truc Bach Paper Factory. From a competent and prestigious director, once having fame and complete power, LH became decadent in his character and lifestyle.

In organizing the wedding for his son, he held a huge party lasting 3 days. After this wedding, he had an old house on an illegally-acquired plot of land next to the west lake torn down to build a beautiful two-story villa. Daily, workers went there to "voluntarily" help clean the house and tend the garden and the fish pond on his property. Although his house was enclosed by high walls and iron gates, LH raised four dogs, including two German shepherds.

After dealing with his case and recovering the two-story villa and other valuable property, the authorities, on the basis of available documents, knew that LH still had hidden property which he had not declared. A question was raised: Why did he chain two German shepherds in one room? To answer that question, the authorities made an investigation and found that under the cement floor where the two dogs were chained were 47 gold rings. Besides this treasure, he had cunningly hidden at the bottom of his well three rings, one bracelet, and one gold ingot.

"The recovery of a quantity of gold from LH's house has further testified to the correctness of the people's opinion that the houses and property of those engaging in illegal business activities who have been dealt with are only visible property. These illegal operators often have well-hidden, invisible treasures. Consequently, the question raised for the law agencies is to adopt many methods to rapidly discover, and most effectively deal with, all sources of illegally acquired property, including both visible and invisible property. The struggle still continues and lessons are being learned. The decision to investigate and deal with those who have illegally acquired property and who have built and bought houses of great value, adopted by the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee, is a correct one."

"Through the investigation of, and dealing with, illegally acquired houses in Hanoi, we can see the arduousness and complexity of the struggle between the two parties. In the struggle to restore order on the distribution and circulation front, the investigation of and dealing with those who have illegally acquired property, those who buy and build houses of great value, is merely a measure. This is a long-term struggle demanding that we resort to many combined measures and carry them out continuously and resolutely. Only by so doing, will we be able to stay the hand of those who engage in illegal business activities."

BRIEFS

NGHIA BINH RICE CULTIVATION -- Nghia Binh Province has completed the harvesting of 12,000 hectares of summer rice with an average yield of 2.8 metric tons per hectare, an increase of nearly 1 metric ton per hectare over the winter-spring rice yield. Although stricken by drought, due to their satisfactory efforts in caring for rice, Tu Nghia, Son Tinh Mo Duc, Duc Pho, Hoai Nhon, Phu Cat, Phu My, An Nhon, and Tay Son Districts and Quang Ngai City achieved fairly high summer rice yields of 3.3-4.6 metric tons per hectare. The entire province has, to date, planted 15,000 hectares of 10th-month rice and is striving to finishing planting a total of 60,000 hectares before this fall. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Jul 83 BK]

PHU KHANH RICE CROP -- Due to prolonged drought, Phu Khanh Province has been able to plant summer-fall rice on only 26,000 hectares, or 80 percent of the planned area. Thanks to prompt action, some 6,000 out of 8,000 hectares of this rice in Tuy Hao and Tuy An Districts and Tuy Hoa City have been saved from insects and root suffocation. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 Jul 83 BK]

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN ARRIVES IN BEIJING FOR TALKS

BK030939 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has arrived in Beijing for 4 days of talks with Chinese leaders. Correspondents say the talks are expected to be dominated by Kampuchea. However, Australian officials in Mr Hayden's party say they are pessimistic about his chances of winning Chinese support for his efforts to find common ground on the issue.

Mr Hayden arrived in Beijing after spending 2 days in the southern Chinese city of Guilin. A Radio Australia correspondent with the minister's party, (Peter Cave), says talks were held with senior Chinese foreign affairs officials in Guilin. He said they indicated that their government was not prepared to move from its stated position on Kampuchea. (Cave) says Mr Hayden will tell the Chinese that Australia is not trying to act as a mediator or to canvass opinion on behalf of any party but simply trying to sort out a framework in which a dialogue on Kampuchea can begin.

The first round of official talks between Mr Hayden and China's foreign minister, Mr Wu Xueqian, begins tomorrow, and the Australian minister will meet Premier Zhao Ziyang on Friday.

HAWKE TESTIFIES ON CASE OF SOVIET SPY IVANOV

BK030530 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has told the royal commission that a Soviet diplomat expelled for spying had attempted to cultivate contacts at the Indonesian and Mauritian Embassies in Canberra.

Giving evidence to the royal commission inquiring into Australia's security services, Mr Hawke said the diplomat, Mr Ivanov, at first came under suspicion because of his interest in the two embassies.

Mr Ivanov was expelled in April, following claims by the Australian Security Intelligence Organization of his relationship with the former national secretary of the Australian Labor Party, Mr David Combe, now a Canberra lobbyist.

NEW CALEDONIANAURU PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN NEW CALEDONIA

BK030551 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] The president of Nauru, Mr Hammer De Roburt, arrived in the New Caledonian capital, Noumea, by air today for a 3-day official visit.

Mr De Roburt is meeting the French high commissioner, Mr Jacques Roynette, who will give a dinner in his honor tonight. During his visit, the Nauru president will also meet a number of local political leaders, including the Territorial Assembly president, Mr Aifa and the vice president of the Government Council, Mr (Cheapau).

MALAYSIACONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO DEFINE KING'S POWERS

BK030543 Hong Kong AFP in English 0521 3 Aug 83

[By M.G. Nair]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 3 (AFP) -- In a constitutional amendment bill currently before Parliament, Malaysia's prime minister, Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, has tried to ensure that the country's king and sultans cannot block the political leadership.

Proposing the bill on Monday, Dr Mahathir stressed that the kings and sultans, as symbols of unity and respect for the people, should be non-partisan institutions and not involve themselves in political matters. In a carefully worded speech Dr Mahathir said that the changes were not against the spirit and basic principles of the Constitution.

The bill, proposed less than two years after Dr Mahathir assumed office, was apparently aimed at curbing the unspecified discretionary powers of the elected king, the Yang Di Pertuan Agong, and the sultans, and so to minimize the risk of confrontation between them and the administration. Under Malaysia's Constitution the nine sultans of the states elect one of their number as king for a five year period. An important clause in the measure provides that bills passed by Parliament become law within 15 days of their presentation to the king for assent. In other words, the withholding of royal assent would not prevent government from implementing the law.

Parliamentary sources said that the Mahathir administration had brought forward the measure to clarify certain vagueness in the present provisions about the king's discretionary powers. The amendments do not affect the position of the rulers as heads of Islamic religion -- the faith of the majority Malay community -- in their respective states. The discretionary powers have in the past led to confrontation, such as when one state government had difficulty in paying its employees' salaries because the sultan held back the finance bill due to some misunderstanding with the chief minister. The bill makes it clear that the king acts on the advice of the Cabinet or a minister designated by the Cabinet. It empowers the prime minister to advise the king on any declaration of emergency. It is understood that legislation on similar lines would also be undertaken in the state assemblies to amend the state constitutions. At present a bill passed by the federal parliament becomes law when it has received the king's assent, but the Constitution does not specify any time limit for such assent.

Another important provision in the bill is for the abolition of appeals in civil cases to the Privy Council in Britain and for replacement of the federal court by a Supreme Court, which will be the country's highest judicial authority. The pre-independence practice of allowing appeals to the Privy Council was discontinued in respect of criminal and constitutional matters only in 1978, but civil appeals are still allowed. Radzi Sheikh Ahmad, deputy minister in the prime minister's department, in a reference to the amendment told Parliament: "After 26 years of independence we have enough able judges and lawyers to set up a Supreme Court and absolve the need to appeal to an outside body such as the Privy Council. "We tried it with criminal appeals to see how we manage and we have managed quite well," he said. Mr Radzi said that the date for abolition of civil appeals will be decided later and the matter was being discussed with the British Government.

The bill also provides for an increase in the number of seats in the lower house from 154 to 176 at the next general election. In proposing the change, Dr Mahathir said that since 1973, when the number of MP's was increased, the electorate had grown by 50 percent. Of the new seats, 18 would be for peninsular Malaysia and four for the east Malaysian state of Sabah. Sarawak, the other east Malaysian state, will not be affected by the change because its constituencies were delimited only in 1977.

AUSTRALIA TO COOPERATE IN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

OW022355 Hong Kong AFP in English 1732 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Manila, Aug 2 (AFP) -- Australia and the Philippines have agreed to cooperate in research into agricultural problems in the Philippines, the Australian Embassy in Manila said today.

The agreement was set out in a memorandum of understanding between the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research and Development (PCARRD) and the Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR).

Philippine Science Minister Dr Emil Javier and Australian Ambassador to the Philippines Roy Fernandez signed the agreement yesterday.

Mr Fernandez said it would pave the way for cooperative efforts by Philippine and Australian research institutions on key agricultural research problems in the Philippines identified by PCARRD and ACIAR.

Collaborative research activities are expected in areas such as grain storage, post-harvest technology and agro-climatology.

MARCOS PREDICTS PHILIPPINE ECONOMIC REVIVAL

HK030024 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] President Marcos yesterday predicted an economic revival, although growth will probably be not as impressive as that of the last decade.

Mr Marcos said his glimpse of the future was based on the current economic indicators worldwide that show the worst post-war recession has its "troughs" -- a relative slow or inactive period in a cycle of business.

The president said starting next year, the Philippine economy is expected to moderately follow the global economic upturn. Thus, from a level of P428.2 billion in 1984, he expects the total output to reach P763.1 billion by 1988 reflecting an annual 5.5 percent real growth as inflation stabilizes at 9 percent.

Against this backdrop, the fiscal sector will trim down the ratio of the cash deficit to the Gross National Product to 1 percent by 1988.

"We intend to make available an increasing portion of domestic financial resources to the private sector to reinforce the economy's growth. We will, therefore, limit government deficit financing to an average of P8.4 billion a year. This means that if revenue collections from existing measures grow by an average 14.1 percent a year and no new revenue measures are imposed, we will be able to support an average annual growth of 11.6 percent in the budget, reaching P92.2 billion by 1988."

As business activity gains momentum partly because of the higher exports, the need for government to stimulate domestic demand diminishes. By 1988, therefore, with as little as 12 percent expenditure effort against total ratio of expenditures to GNP, government can support a 6.5 percent real economic growth. GOV'T. BUDGET: Given this posture, the government no longer has to spend at the same rate as that in the last decade, particularly for infrastructure projects. Most government capital expenditures in the next five years will stress the completion of development projects initiated in the past few years as private investment become bullish.

According to the president, to support an 11.6 percent annual growth in the budget and given the earlier mentioned indicative deficit target, the elasticity of revenues vis-a-vis the GNP will have to improve from 0.7 percent in 1984 to at least 1 percent in the next four years. This means that revenue collection will have to grow from P47.5 billion in 1984 to P80.6 billion in 1988 or an average annual increase of 14.1 percent.

As the revenue reforms and economic adjustments implemented in the early '80s take root, this average percentage growth is "expected to be easily attainable."

VIRATA STRESSES FISCAL AUSTERITY FOR 1984

HK040008 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] At the Batasan, Prime Minister Cesar Virata said austerity will dictate the government's fiscal strategy in 1984, in contrast to the expansionary fiscal stance adopted from 1981 to early 1982. Prime Minister Virata stressed austerity in sponsoring the proposed 59.5 billion peso national budget at the Batasang Pambansa session yesterday. He said the shift in government's fiscal strategy will enable it to reduce the budget deficit. The prime minister assured that austerity in government spending will not sacrifice the government's commitment to the people for more social and economic opportunities for self-advancement. He said over 17.7 billion pesos of the budget will go to economic and social services. Floor debate on the budget followed Prime Minister Virata's sponsorship speech.

TIMES JOURNAL ON TASKS FOR PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY

HK030021 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 1 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The PC Has Its Hands Full"]

[Text] The Philippine Constabulary [PC] 82nd foundation day has its hands full for the first time in many years.

Two to three years of international recession, compounded by inflation and high interest rates, have left their marks on Philippine economy and created problems which communist dissidents have taken full advantage of.

This is the reason why the constabulary, along with the Integrated National Police (INP) which also celebrates its eighth year of existence today, believes that the national government must support it with additional funds and equipment. It also believes that there should be less interference from local politicians.

Since the PC-INP is essentially a peace-keeping joint organization, its reports on the national peace and order situation over the last two years should be of interest to the nation's leaders.

The PC says that of all the organized anti-government movements, the Communist Party of the Philippines-New Peoples Army (CCP-NPA) poses the most serious threat. Constabulary strategists say that the CPP-NPA has recovered and regenerated to the extent that it is now active over increasingly larger areas.

The studies show, for example, that the dissidents are active in 6,983 or 17 percent of the 41,114 baranggay all over the country. Three percent of the baranggay are classified as influenced, five percent as infiltrated and 8.7 percent as targeted.

The dissident firepower and strength was also reported to have increased. Improved dissident combat capability resulted in substantial losses to both government forces and civilians.

In 1982 there was a total of 1,497 violent encounters initiated by the dissidents. This exceeded the 1981 record by 500 incidents.

This year from January to June, 1,216 communist-initiated encounters were reported, resulting in 447 troops killed and 617 firearms taken.

Constabulary counter-insurgency operations in 1982 resulted in 774 communists slain, 726 other captured and 656 firearms recovered. Other PC operations resulted in the surrender of 5,880 dissidents or their supporters.

In the first six months of this year, PC troops had 358 encounters with dissidents and conducted 45 raids on known dissident camps. In these latest campaigns, 447 dissidents were slain, 58 others were captured and 532 firearms recovered. Exactly 5,345 dissidents or their supporters also surrendered to government forces.

Dedicated social work by PC soldiers has also further debilitated the ranks of the Muslim secessionists so that frontal encounters are rare, if any. Of the 10,073 barangays in the southern Philippines 1,110 or 11 percent have been affected by recent secessionist activities, reflecting a decrease of 25 percent over that in 1982.

Again, possibly due to economic problems plaguing the nation, crimes totalled 153,691 in 1982 or an average monthly rate of 25.24 offenses per 100,000 population. This was five percent more than the 1981 record and 22.8 percent over the 1971 record.

For the first six months this year, the national crime volume was expected to reach 82,868 incidents, representing an increase of about 9 percent over the crime volume for the first six months of 1981. This would mean that the average monthly crime rate for the period will reach 26.6 offenses per 100,000 population, up by 7 percent over that for the same period in 1981.

There is much to be done as the PC enters its 83rd year of existence. This would require, however, the full support of the national leadership, with the least amount of politics.

By leaving the state police to carry out its program of maintaining peace and order within the national community, residents would be assured that justice would be meted out fairly and properly.

LAYA ON 'DISAPPOINTING' BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

HK040044 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Aug 83 p 20

[Text] Despite an upturn in the world economy and strong measures to stimulate foreign exchange receipts, the Philippines' balance in its current accounts slightly worsened during the first semester.

According to Central Bank [CB] Governor Jaime C. Laya's report to President Marcos released yesterday, the country's trade account and international transactions in invisible goods and services for the first semester registered a deficit of \$1,630 million, slightly higher than the \$1,636 million during the first half of 1982.

The data provided in the report indicated that it was the "non-monetary capital transactions," mainly the item classified as monetization of gold (which roughly represents the valuation of the Central Bank's gold purchases), that trimmed down the overall balance-of-payments [BOP] deficit to \$562 million, compared to the \$680 million recorded during the first semester last year.

Compared to his optimistic tone of first quarter report, in which he described the economy as showing an encouraging start, Laya's report yesterday was distinctly subdued.

"The balance of payments was still disappointing despite measures taken early in the year to stimulate foreign exchange receipts and to control outflows," the report stated.

It says the total trade in the first semester decreased 4.9 percent to \$6,260 million from \$6,583 million in the same period in 1982. Despite improvements in prices of traditional exports, total exports dropped 8.4 percent to \$2,400 million from the year-ago \$2,620 million.

Government efforts to dampen imports, mainly by the imposition of a 3 percent ad valorem surcharge, only made a slight dent, bringing down imports 2.6 percent from \$3,963 million to \$3,860 million.

MIXED: Laya described the performance of traditional exports as "mixed."

"Some commodities fared well while others continued to suffer from weak demand and low prices. Sugar exports rose by 22 percent as a result of larger volume deliveries and the improvement in price from \$307 to \$343 per metric ton."

The export value for both copper concentrates and gold also showed better performance, Laya added. On the other hand, he pointed out coconut prices were low during most of the semester although substantial improvements were registered during the second quarter.

Laya reported that larger increases were received in orders for garments and electronics, although actual shipments of orders received in 1982 were still low. Garments and electronics exports were reported at \$226 million and \$542 million, respectively.

The import bill of \$3,860 million was mainly pushed up by the value of capital goods imports, according to the report, with machineries and transport equipment remaining the major items. Raw materials and intermediate goods declined from \$1,567 million in January-June 1983 to \$1,433 million. Petroleum crude imports dropped by 3.3 percent to \$927 million, making up about 24 percent of the total import bill.

The smaller deficit for the non-merchandise trade account was mainly due to a 27.7 percent increase in remittances of Filipino seamen and contract workers, amounting to \$484 million. Earnings from tourism fell 13.2 percent from \$242 million to \$211 million, because of, said Laya, the levelling off in the number of international conventions held in the country.

In contrast to previous periods, the nonmerchandise trade account was beefed up by a 7.3 percent decline in interest payments on foreign loans, a result of the decline in interest rates abroad.

FOREIGN LOANS: Reflecting the Central Bank's policy of restricting new foreign loans, net long-term loans during the first semester declined 40.1 percent to \$438 million, most of which went to government's power and energy development projects.

Net inflow of direct foreign investments rose 84.1 percent to \$208 million.

Altogether, Laya noted, the nonmonetary capital account (long-term loans, direct investments and short-term capital transactions) resulted in a net inflow of \$943 million, financing 57.5 percent of the current account deficit.

The monetization of gold increased 143.6 percent to \$314 million, which paid for 8 percent of the current account deficit.

Laya reported that outstanding fixed-term external debt increased by 4.1 percent from end-1982 to \$13.4 billion as of June 30. More than half of this, or \$8 billion were accounted for by the public sector.

The CB governor also reported that foreign loans of the private sector, including those relent under the consolidated foreign borrowings program -- or "jumbo loan" -- increased 2 percent from the end-1982 level to \$5.4 billion as of semester's end. Net availments of the jumbo loan amounted to \$97.5 million which were utilized to finance the foreign exchange requirements of end-users.

Highlights of the CB governor's report include:

-- The country's gross international reserve stood at \$2.3 billion -- (the equivalent to more than three months' import requirements), 10.2 percent lower than the end-1982 leveling "reflecting, the financing of the BOP deficit."

-- Domestic liquidity rose 13.9 percent from the previous year's level to reach P99.8 billion, slackened from last year's 17 percent growth rate.

-- Net domestic assets expanded at an annual rate of 21.8 percent, or an increase of around P10 billion between December and June.

-- Reserve money contracted 13.8 percent from the end-December 1982 level, reflecting the Central Bank's efforts to contain liquidity expansion.

-- Loans extended by commercial banks increased faster than deposits, resulting in a decrease of the bank's excess reserves from P335 million a year ago to P166 million.

-- Nominal interest rates on loans and savings deposits remained relatively stable during the period at 18.5 percent and 9.7 percent.

-- The inflation rate during the first semester moderate to 6.6 percent, way below the 9 percent prjection for the year.

-- The Central Bank's credit port-folio amounted to P49.6 billion at the end of semester, for an annual increase of 13.7 percent.

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August 5, 1983

